FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LONG STREET.

Twelve miles West of Fayetteville, a section of country known as "Long Street" commences, extending some six miles in length by two in breadth. At an early period in the settlement of Cumberland, this section was entered by emigrant Scotch, who fled from the storms of their native land, to find in the Western wilderness a refuge and a home. The land descending from sire to son, is still mainly held by sons of the original stock, and here within the confines of Cumberland, is a population of more worth be frugal in their habits, and of unbounded energy, they possess in a competent share "the good things of this world," and beneath their hospitable roofs, the weary man may at all times find good cheer and a hearty welcome. Surrounded by sand hills, this favoured section has a soil of singular formation, and power of fertility and lasting properties, agrees well with the strong low grounds of Cape Fear. From one extreme to the other, it presents one unbroken farm; and notwithstanding a tillage of the most exhausting character, and without extraneous aid as well to this day, the husbandman reaps his toil. In this district, upon a spot of beautiful elevation, and in the midst of a grove of native growth, the Presbyterians have erected a neat and substantial Church edifice, where at regular intervals, ministerial services are performed by the Rev. Mr. McNair. The writer has occasionally attended the services of this Church, and never without being pleased with the correct deportment, and marked attention, always paid their worthy and venerable pastor. Occupying a spot in the grove with the Church, and built by the munificence of a few individuals, a neat and commodious stands, the Principal of which Archd Ray of Long Street. This establishment, was designed as a nursery to the Church; and although but a short time in operation, has successfully established as of its friends and patrons, under the guidance of an accomplished teacher and christian gentleman, has already been gathered into its walls.

The annual examination at this institution took place on Friday the 28th ult., before a large and respectable company upon which occasion assembled, gave evidence of the interest manifested in its welfare. Being present during a part of the day, I am sure I but echo the sentiments of others when I say, that the performances were creditable to teacher and pupil. The Classes in Latin and Greek went through their exercises handsomely; and the facility with which they translated from the great authors, and their facility in the application of rules, satisfied me that they were under the tuition of a ripe scholar. The class in Moral Philosophy, composed of young ladies, acquitted themselves admirably; and if comparisons were not invidious, I should certainly award the palm. After the recitations the audience were entertained by selected and original speeches, delivered by the students in a handsome and creditable manner. The exercises of the day were closed by Mr. James Banks of Anson, who appeared before the School at the request of the Trustees of the institution. His address was extemporaneous, short, and well delivered. After descanting upon the benefits of education—and which it had accomplished, and which it had enabled its votaries to do—he made a thrilling allusion to that which the exiled Stuart made for the recovery of his throne, and the overthrowing dissolution which he sustained on the field of Culloden. He was now in the midst of those whose grandsires had well and nobly fought for Scotland and her Prince; and although "vicissitudes upon the banner of their enemies still their descendants were here to-day enjoying civil and religious liberty, and under his own vine and fig-tree."

The next Session of this School, I observe by the papers, commences on the 2d January next. To parents and guardians who desire for their children and wards thorough instruction and religious training, a place more favorable than the "Long Street Academy" could not be recommended.

T.

ANNEXATION.—A letter from Washington says,—

"Movements are going on here to press upon Congress the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Gwin, the California Senator, particularly interests himself in the movement."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Brigs Thetis from Cardiff, Cleopatra from Bermuda, Mary Pierce from St. Croix; Schrs Thomas Smith and Ira Brewster from New York, Brig L W Maxwell from Boston. 9th Sea Breeze from Boston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1851.

WHIG MEETING IN ONSLOW.—The Whigs of Onslow have nominated Fillmore and Graham for President and Vice President, and Wm. H. Washington for Governor,—recommending Raleigh as the place for holding the Convention.

MR. CLAY.—We deeply regret to learn that Mr. Clay is suffering considerably from a dry hacking cough, which has clung to him for 18 months past. He looks thin, and is very feeble; is advised to go to Philadelphia for rest and medical treatment.

Millard P. Fillmore, the President's son and Private Secretary, passed through Baltimore on Monday last, on his way to New York, charged by the President to express to Kossuth the sympathy the President feels for him and his country, and to invite him, in behalf of the Administration, to visit Washington, its capital. This step is deemed proper in consequence of Congress doing nothing on the subject. A Washington letter says, "The President will do nothing to commit this government against the law of nations, or to involve us in European disputes, but he will omit no suitable occasion to show his interest in a struggle for constitutional liberty, wherever the struggles appear."

The reception of Kossuth in New York is stated to have been one of the most brilliant displays ever witnessed in that city. Buildings and streets were decorated with flags, mottoes, arches, &c., and an immense procession turned out, estimated at 200,000 people. The enthusiasm and confusion were so great, that the guest was utterly unable to deliver the speech which he commenced. He subsequently wrote it out and published it in the New York papers.

We regret to say, that in that speech and a previous one delivered on Staten Island, he plainly avowed his determination to appeal from the government of the United States to the people of the United States, to recognise the declared independence of his country; and further that his object in coming here was to get money and men to assist him in procuring the actual independence of his country.

These things have naturally startled the public mind. They involve, in the first place, an insult to our government, such as that which was so emphatically and properly rebuked by President Washington and his Secretary of State, Jefferson, in the case of the French Minister Genet, in 1793. In the second place, they endanger the peace of this country, and involve a departure from one of the most important principles on which our government has always acted, and never can cease to act without fatal results, viz: non-interference with the internal affairs of other nations.

P. S. In a subsequent speech he said, that had the proceedings of Congresss, [on Mr. Foote's resolution to send a committee to New York to escort him to Washington,] "reached him before he left Europe, *he would have hesitated about coming to this country at all.*" This strikes us as exhibiting a degree of arrogance not at all to be tolerated.

We have no time to enter into further particulars to-day.

COTTON.—A letter from a friend in Richmond county, says,—

"Our cotton crops are turning out, in many places, far better than was anticipated, and the yield will be nearly, if not quite, an average one. My own is light, as usual, but the price is too low to sell at, and I will hold on five years, before I will take it."

There is a greater degree of ability to hold on, than is at all usual. The country is, beyond comparison with any period that we remember, rich and unembarrassed.—This accounts for the small receipts of cotton, considering the abundant crop; and this again accounts for the price not falling to 5 or 6 cents, as it did two or three years ago.

A PREMONITORY SYMPTOM.—Somebody has presented Mr. Buchanan with a hickory cane, and he has delivered a speech in acknowledgement, and the said speech is published in the Washington Union. All of which means, translated literally, that Mr. Buchanan is the "young Hickory," whom some people wish to run for the next Presidency.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Pacific brings news to the 26th ult.

Mr. Rives, U. S. Minister to France, came passenger in the Pacific.

Cotton had advanced ¼d, making ½d. within a week. Sales large.

France was still excited, and numerous arrests were made.

POSTMASTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Of 785 Postmasters in this State, during the year ending July 1851, the compensation of 3 was between $1000 and $2000; 5 between $500 and $1000; 7 between $400 and $500; 6 between $300 and $400; 15 between $200 and $300; 28 between $100 and $200; 65 between $50 and $100; 196 between $25 and $50; and 560 under $25.

WHEELER'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—Under the head of Warren County we have seven pages of small type devoted to a Biography of Mr. MACON. And perhaps nowhere in the Book is the author's unfitness for his self-imposed task more apparent than in those seven pages. We do not speak now of the inaccuracies of style, but of the adulation bestowed upon even the faults and the littlenesses of a character generally pure and patriotic, beyond a doubt, but certainly not more than ordinarily gifted. Let us quote from the book, (page 433, vol. 2,)—

"About this time, he married Miss Hannah Plummer, an accomplished lady, and of one of the most excellent families in the State. In this, he had opposition; for she was an object worthy of the richest affections. It is recorded, that while on a visit to her, he met one of her suitors at her house. With his characteristic frankness, he proposed to his rival, in the presence of Miss Plummer, that they should play a game of cards for her hand, as that was the shortest and an amicable way to decide the controversy. This was agreed to; and they played. Macon lost; upon which, raising his hands, with his eyes beaming with affection, he exclaimed, *"Hannah, I have lost you fairly, but love is superior to fortune! I cannot give you up; I love you yet."*

"This frank conduct, it is said, secured him the hand of the lady."

And this, according to Col. Wheeler's ethics, is *"frank conduct"!* Mr. Macon's rival scarcely thought it such, we imagine. To us it seems very like the game of "Heads, I win; tails, you lose."

Col. Wheeler says, (same page,)—

"He was emphatically and radically a democrat. Early he was opposed to the Federal Constitution, organized upon the model of the English Government, adapted to our republican institutions, and in the language of one who was in Congress with him, and knew well his motives of action, Macon was willing to trust the people "further than Jefferson would have ventured, far beyond Washington, and to an extent that Hamilton would have pronounced anarchical."

What, is it democratic to be opposed to our present Constitution, or form of government? If so, we have another reason for rejoicing that we are only plain republicans, and not democrats.

Again (same page,)—

"He believed, implicitly and cordially in the people, and the people knew it. This was the *sesame* which threw open the door of promotion. He never held any office but from them; and they, "the people, loved him because he first loved them." He looked upon a seat in Congress, from the people, as the end of his desires; not to be used for his own aggrandizement, or that of his family or friends, but to serve them and their real interest, and true welfare. To him this was the goal, not the stepping-stone in his career—the *penultimate* of his political sentiments. Hence when a seat in the Cabinet and foreign missions, at different times, were offered to him, they were refused with a pertinacity hardly respectful."

One cannot help fancying, that this implicit and cordial belief in the people is sometimes *pretended*, as the means of having the "door of promotion" opened. We will not say, as Col. Wheeler unwittingly does, that it was this only which secured promotion to Mr. Macon. We do not think so; for Mr. Macon possessed qualities worthy of respect, and of promotion. It is not correct to say, that he never held any office but from the people, (unless in the sense that all power in this country emanates from the people,) for he held the office of Senator in Congress for 13 years, under appointment of the Legislature.

"He looked upon a seat in Congress, from the people, as the end of his desires"; —yet he abandoned that and accepted one in the Senate, from the Legislature. This seat in Congress was the "end of his desires", and yet it was only "the penultimate of his political sentiments." What on earth does Col. Wheeler mean by this queer idea? It was "the end of his desires," and the last but one, [that is the meaning of penultimate,] "of his political sentiments." What nonsense!

On page 434, Col. Wheeler says,—

"His [Mr. Macon's] belief in politics was, that "the world is governed too much; that society in every state is a blessing; but government in its best state but a necessary evil, for when we suffer from the miseries of a government our calamity is heightened by the reflection that we furnish the means by which we suffer. Government, like dress, is a badge of fallen innocence; the palaces of kings are built on the ruins of the bowers of paradise." Macon's course is marked throughout his whole career in Congress by this principle."

If these were Mr. Macon's sentiments, (in addition to the "penultimate" sentiment,) we imagine that the world will decide that he had credit for more sense than he possessed. "Government in its best state but a necessary evil"? On the contrary it is a positive blessing, not only for the good it does, but for the evil it prevents. And he is a dangerous man who endeavors by his whole career to infuse into the public mind a dislike to government, even the best. "Government a badge of fallen innocence"? Why the hosts of Heaven acknowledge a Government, a Supreme Head; and "the powers that be [on earth] are ordained of God." "The ruins of the bowers of paradise," and all that, is rather too poetical for the sober old Senator Macon, and makes us suspect that the whole is the concoction of the author of the Sketches.

Immediately succeeding the above quotation, is the following:—

"His constant effort was to let the power remain with the people where it belonged, and for the government to protect the people in their rights, liberties, and lives, and *do no more.* Hence, during his service, he was in much of the eight years of Washington's administration, all of John Adams', in most of Jefferson's, and part of Madison's, in the opposition. Although he voted during Mr. Madison's administration, for the war, yet many measures of this administration he did not support. 'In the nearly forty years he served in Congress, no ten members gave as many negative votes.'"

If such is the kind of negative government which Mr. Macon considered the "best," we do not know but that we should agree with him that it would be "a necessary evil." It should take no step for the advantage of the people, or the improvement of the country;—but simply protect their rights, liberties and lives! With such views he voted *for* the war of 1812, and then voted *against* granting the money to carry it on—a fact which Col. Wheeler carefully conceals. He is understood to have avowed it for a principle, (perhaps his ultimate principle, as the other was the penultimate,) that it was always safe to vote in the negative; for, if a measure passed by a majority, without his aid, and resulted advantageously, few people stopped to inquire who voted against it; whereas, if it turned out badly, people would point to him who opposed it as showing superior sagacity.

Col. Wheeler considers it a striking evidence of the wisdom of Mr. Macon, that in the Convention of 1835, to amend our State Constitution, he did not approve of land qualification for voters, and delivered "an able but short speech" in favor of free suffrage. This able speech consists of just *eight lines* of the Debates of the Convention, (pages 69—70,) and they are introduced incidentally, on another question, after which Mr. Macon never again referred to this great principle of free suffrage! He closed his "able speech," (so far as it related to that subject,) with this remarkable declaration: "If any qualification is necessary, he would prefer age; *it is age that makes the man.*" *What* age, he does not tell us: he himself was then about 78.

But Col. Wheeler has only told us a part of the truth. He has omitted another part, equally authentic, and in Mr. Macon's opinion far more important, probably because it would have a tendency to detract from that character of a perfect democrat in which it seems to be the object of the Sketches to portray Mr. Macon. At the close of the proceedings of the Convention, when a final vote was about to be taken on the Constitution it had adopted, Mr. Macon declared that he would not vote for it. For what reason? the reader may inquire. Because it did not provide for this free suffrage, of which he was in favor? No such thing. So little did he think of free suffrage, or of his "able but short speech on it," that he did not allude to it at all. His objections to the new Constitution were, that it did away with annual elections, and, *that it gave the election of Governor to the people!* "He greatly preferred that the election should have remained in the General Assembly." (See Debates of the Convention, page 399.)—Now as a writer of History, why did not Col. Wheeler tell us the whole truth, that Mr. Macon, if a democrat for desiring to secure free suffrage for the people, was *not* a democrat in desiring to deprive them of the right to elect their Governor.

But an examination of those Debates will show another fact, which has escaped Col. Wheeler's attention. At page 335, we find another speech of Mr. Macon, commencing as follows:—

"The President (Mr. Macon) did not think it of much importance whether the Governor is elected by the Legislature or the People. He had but little power. If he had a negative power over the laws passed, as the Governors of many of the States have, he should say he ought to be elected by the People. Where the Governor has next to nothing to do, it is of little consequence who elects him. He thought he might as well be elected in the old way by the General Assembly."

This speech was delivered on the 2d of July, 1835, and on the 10th of July, just eight days after, Mr. Macon assigned as one of two reasons why he could not vote for the amendments, that the mode of electing the Governor was changed!

And speaking of this remarkable inconsistency, reminds us of another, (if Col. Wheeler's book is correct.) On page 438, we find,—

"Towns [Mr. Macon] thought unfavorable to the free exercise of mind or body. He said once jocosely to a city member of Congress (C. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia), *"I like your views. What a pity you were born and brought up in town. But for that you might have come to something."* Even a crowded neighborhood he disliked. He often has been heard to say that "no man ought to live so near another as to hear his neighbor's dog bark."

If Col. Wheeler inserted this in his book as an evidence of the good sense of Mr. Macon, we submit that the Col. himself has not exhibited much of that quality. But let us see how it agrees with Mr. Macon's own recorded opinion. On page 43 of the Debates,—

"He expressed a wish that the University of the State was located at Raleigh, for he did not believe in that kind of education which was obtained in cloisters.—The *manners* of boys should be attended to as well as their minds. He referred to the City of Williamsburg, in Virginia, which was said to have been the most polished in America, and whose College had turned out more celebrated men than any other Institution within his knowledge."

There would have been some sense in quoting this declaration of Mr. Macon.

There is much else in this biography of Mr. Macon that we would like to remark on, but we have already taken up too much room. The following, however, exhibiting Wheeler's idea of *wit*, is too rich to be omitted:—

"Mr. Macon rarely indulged in wit; but when he did, it was of that shrewd, dry kind, that gave no offence to any, and always produced mirth.

"I well recollect the last time that I ever saw him. It was in November, 1836. The electoral college had adjourned, and met in Governor Spaight's office, who had asked me to aid in casting up the scrolls of each county. Hon. Abraham W. Venable was there. All who enjoy the honor of this gentleman's acquaintance know that where he is there is *some* talking.

"The topic was the cause of the success of the Democratic ticket, which was rather unexpected; since Governor Dudley had been elected only the August before, by a handsome majority. Some gave one reason, and some gave others. The venerable Macon listened for awhile, as well as his years and deafness would allow; at length he said, with a smile playing on his venerable, round, and amiable face, "Gentlemen, I will tell you the real reason why the Whig ticket did not carry in the State," and then he paused: every one listened for something worthy of remembrance. "The real reason why the Whig ticket was not elected, *it did not get votes enough.*" This was the truth, as for the causes they were not easily analysed."—*Page* 438.

And this is wit, "of the shrewd, dry kind." Dry enough, in all conscience; though perhaps *we* should appreciate it more highly if it had referred to a Whig victory, instead of a Whig defeat. It was perhaps the gallant Colonel's politics, aided by the good things which the hospitable Gov. Spaight kept in that office of his, which enabled the grave Electoral College to relish it.

Col. Wheeler says, Mr. Macon's "fame belongs to North Carolina. She is proud of his reputation, *and has inscribed his name on the mountain tops of one of her beautiful counties.*" We rather think that this mountain top inscription is one of the Colonel's flights of fancy. And further, that after reading his biography, a committee ought to be appointed to obliterate the inscription, if it can be found.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of the Senate, on Monday last, are all that we have since our last.

Six Senators, absent before, appeared in their seats, including the two South Carolina Senators.

The Committees were appointed by resolution (as they were selected by a Locofoco Caucus.) The following are the more important:—

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Norris, Mangum, and Underwood.

Finance.—Messrs. Hunter, Bright, Gwin, Miller, and Pearce.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Shields, Clemens, Borland, Dawson, and Jones of Tennessee.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Gwin, Stockton, Mallory, Badger, and Fish.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Butler, Downs, Bradbury, Berrien, and Geyer.

Mr. Badger presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, asking a remission of the duties on certain railroad iron; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale gave notice of his intention to offer a joint resolution asking the President to open a correspondence with the French Republic, for the liberation of Abdel-Kader, the Arab chief.

Much merriment was caused by this announcement, which was a palpable hit at Mr. Foote's resolution respecting the Irish patriots, O'Brien and Meagher.

Mr. Seward's resolution relative to Kossuth was debated and laid over.

Mr. Foote's resolution respecting the finality of the Compromise measures was taken up, and he delivered an elaborate written speech in defence of it and of himself, and expressing his purpose to return to the Senate a year hence.

Mr. Butler of S. C. protested, in the most emphatic manner, against the introduction of this resolution, as calculated to widen the breaches already existing, and open afresh all the fountains of agitation.

Mr. Foote rejoined with his accustomed severity, pointing out the merits of the various measures, and glorying in the triumphs achieved and the harmony which generally prevailed since the adoption of those measures.

Mr. Butler made a few remarks, when The Senate adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The bill calling the State Convention on the 4th Monday of April, has passed both Houses by decided majorities, 32 to 9 in the Senate, 68 to 44 in the House.

"These (says the Mercury,) are strong votes, and indicate on the part of the Legislature, a determination that the State shall not be sunk down into hopeless submission to wrongs, against which she has so sternuously protested, and which she has so often pledged herself to resist. They will not leave South Carolina naked to her enemies—an object of mockery and a bait for aggression. This decision of the Legislature will give new spirit and hope to the people, and in some measure, relieve our sky from the "disastrous twilight" in which recent events had shrouded it."

The Legislature reverses the decision of the people, which looks to us like a reversal of the proper order of things in a Republic.

A bill to charter a rail road from Charleston to intersect the Wilmington and Manchester road, has passed the Senate by 3 majority.

THE CAUCUSES.—After a week's deliberation, the Wilmington Journal has concluded to notice the two Caucuses, Whig and Loco, held in Washington before the meeting of Congress. And such a notice! Speaking of the Locofoco Caucus, the Journal says, "not more than half of the members of the party were present." It is admitted on all hands that 89 were present, and we see from the list that there are 143 Locos in the House. We submit that 89 are more than half of 143.

The Journal next says,—

"At this caucus Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution endorsing the Compromise, which resolution was laid on the table for good and sufficient reasons. The southern members who had, in the last Congress, opposed these measures, although willing to accept and insist on their finality, were not prepared to go farther and give them a formal approval, neither did they think that the subject was fairly before them."

Here it is pretty broadly insinuated, that it was the Southern members who opposed Mr. Polk's resolution, (himself a Southern man.) All testimony shows the very reverse to have been the fact. Three propositions, and only three, were offered to the meeting—*all by Southern men!* viz: Messrs. Polk and Stanton of Tennessee, and Johnson of Arkansas. And when they were rejected, who were they that left the meeting in disgust? One would naturally suppose, after reading the Journal, that it was not the Southern members. But it was. The Southern members did not agree with the Journal, that the triumph of Preston King, and Cleaveland, and Rantoul, was a Southern triumph.

The Journal next says, that at the Whig Caucus "some forty were present," though there is abundant and undoubted testimony that between 50 and 60, out of 70 to 80 Whigs in the House, were present. Then it asserts that about two-thirds voted for the resolution endorsing the Compromise; whereas the evidence is, that the resolution was opposed by the free-soilers; that after the meeting refused to lay it on the table, three or four of that sect left, and then "the resolution was adopted with but two or three dissenting voices."

"It is probable (continues the Journal,) that of the two-thirds who voted for the resolutions, all but five or six were from the South, and of the five or six northern whigs who voted on the resolutions *not one* had voted for the Fugitive Bill when his vote might have been necessary for its salvation."

In this again the testimony is at war with the Journal's statement. "A large majority of the Whig Caucus were from Northern States."

In another part of the same article the Journal says that the fugitive slave bill was not a part of the Compromise measures!

No wonder that the Journal had to take a week to concoct such a batch of—blunders.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—The Hon. John J. McRae has been appointed to succeed Col. Jefferson Davis in the Senate of the U. S. Politics not stated.

MARRIED,

At Hillsborough, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. BENJAMIN R. HUSKE to Miss ANNABELLA, eldest daughter of John W. Norwood, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, last night, JOSEPH W. HALL, son of Wm. L. Hall, Esq., in the 22d year of his age.

In Mocksville, on the 24th ult., Mrs. MARY GAITHER, relict of the late Gazaway Gaither, aged 68 years.

In Lincolnton, on the 26th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Daniel Hoke, Mrs. MICHAEL REDICIL, at an advanced age.

In Concord, on the 11th ult., Miss JANE MARIAH, aged 18 years, eldest daughter of Mr. W. M. Henderson.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for White & Raboteau, F D Breece, A A McKethan, Beaver Creek Co, Richmond Man Co, Rockfish Co, J W McDiarmid, Jones & Nicholson, H Branson & Son, Hall & Sackett, E J Hale & Son, A Johnson & Co, J & T Waddill, Lawrence & Troy, Cook & Johnson, W R Valentine, A Hunt, Leete & Johnson, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, McDonald & Whaley, Mrs S J Hart, R M Orrell, A D Tillinghast, C P Mallett, C Lutterloh, A D Cazau.

Dec. 9.—Steamer Rowan, with tow boats Berry and M Cronly in tow, with goods for P P Johnson, J W Powers, B Rose & Son, J H & J Martine, D W Rogers & Co, T S Lutterloh, E Fuller, Ray & Pearce, Rockfish Co, Jno Evans, A Coates, A W Steel, M McKinnon, W Rabiton, Richmond Man Co, R J Steel, W F Leak, J & C J Cowles, J M Black, J D M Springs, A Black, H McKensesy, W T Jenkins, D Gaddie, E J Hale & Son, F Fries, Mrs Thurston, J & T Waddill, W H Lutterloh.

LONGSTREET ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the fifth of January, 1852. The situation of the school is decidedly healthy, and the course of instruction thorough. Board can be had in the neighborhood for six dollars per month, including lights, fuel, and washing. Tuition $6, $8, and $10 per Session.

ARCHIBALD RAY, Principal.

Dec. 2, 1851. 46-*3t

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

☞ The Winter Session in this Institution will commence on Thursday the first day of January and close on the last Thursday in May, under the charge of the former Principal. Tuition same as heretofore. Board at various prices, from $7 to $9 per month.

December 1, 1851. 44-8w

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE next Term of this School will commence on the 12th of January next.

Terms, per Session of five months:

Classics,	$17 50
English branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Elementary studies,	8 00

Board, including washing and fuel, at $8 a month.

No deduction will be made in tuition for absence during the first two weeks. And half of all charges must be paid in advance.

The subscriber has made arrangements to board a large number of students, with the intention of establishing a permanent School in Rockingham. For further information, he refers persons at a distance to their acquaintances in this county.

GEO. B. WETMORE.

Rockingham, Dec. 5, 1851. 46-*4t

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for Home Industry!

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, & Worms.

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents; or by contract.

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	990

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 24-3m

Page's Improved Portable Patent Circular Saw Mills.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their celebrated IMPROVED PORTABLE PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS; can fill all orders with promptness, and, therefore, solicit a share of public patronage.

They manufacture mills of three different sizes. The "first class" mill is so constructed, by the conjunctive action of two circular saws, one from above, and the other from below, as to enable it to cut timber of large dimensions, viz: of 43 inches in diameter. This Saw mill, with a 12 horse engine and boilers, complete in all its parts, except smoke-stack, costs $2,035; with the smoke-stack, the price is $2,105, and can cut from 8,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and with plenty of hands to handle, can cut 15,000 feet.

The "second class" Saw mill, adjusted with one saw, with a 12 horse power engine, and boiler, complete in all its parts, except smoke-stack, costs $1,835; with smoke-stack, the price is $1,905. It can cut from 6,000 to 8,000 feet per day.

The "third class" Saw mill, adjusted with one saw, with a 10 horse power engine and boiler, complete in all its parts, except smoke-stack, costs $1,420; with smoke-stack, $1,480. It can cut from 5,000 to 6,000 feet a day.

All of these mills are calculated for steam or water power, while the last is well adapted to be worked by horse power. They are made of the very best materials, by the most skilful workmen, simple in their principles, of great strength, power, and efficiency, and made with due regard to effective service and durability. They can be removed from one place to another with strong teams, are easily managed, and not liable, when properly managed, to get out of repair. It is saying less of them than they deserve, to affirm, that they can each, with the same power, cut more than double the quantity of lumber than can be cut by an Up and Down, or Gang Saw—cut it with a truthful line, evenly and smooth.

Unless otherwise ordered, the subscribers' Saw mills are all adjusted with saws of 48 inches diameter, 12 feet carriage, 24 feet ways. The second class mill can carry with ease any saw up to 60 inches—54 inches they look upon as the most desirable size. The third class mill can carry either a 48, 50, or 52 inch saw advantageously.

The cost of one of their "third class" Mills and horse power, all complete, is $940—without the horse power, $350. It can cut with 4 horses, from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, with 6 horses from 1,800 to 2,500 feet per day.

Engines and boilers contracted to be built by the subscribers, are so constructed as to burn the slabs,—a great advantage.

Where more carriage than 12 feet are ordered, $3 per foot, extra, is charged for each foot over that number. If a larger saw than 48 inches is ordered, the difference is charged, extra,—if a less saw is required, the difference in price is deducted. With slight additional expense for fixtures, their Saw mills can be adjusted to make shingles and laths.

The subscribers seize this occasion to say, that no person other than themselves, in, or out of, North Carolina, has any authority, directly, or indirectly, to construct their mills for sale, or use, in said State. They, therefore, caution the public against purchasing any Circular Saw Mill involving the same principle as that of Page's Portable Patent Saw Mill, as, by so doing, they will render themselves liable to be sued for damages, by action of trespass, as well as by injunction. They deem this caution necessary, as from certain advertisements transmitted to them by one of their agents, it is evident that certain parties are bent upon violating the rights granted to the subscribers by letters patent from the U. States government.

The undersigned have seen, with surprise, the statement made in North Carolina papers, that McKinstry's mills had taken the premium at the Maryland State Fair. So far from such being the fact, they unhesitatingly affirm, that that gentleman NEVER exhibited a Saw mill at the Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society in his life; and they have too good an opinion of his love of truth, to believe that the statement in question was made either with his consent or knowledge.

Persons disposed to purchase are referred to the subscribers' Agent, JOHN M. ROSE, Esq., Fayetteville, North Carolina.

For terms, &c. applications by letter to the subscribers, *post paid*, will be promptly attended to, as well as for pamphlets containing every possible kind of information relative to their mills, as well as various other machines made by them. In the latter cases a post-office stamp should be enclosed, as the law of Congress requires pre-payment on all pamphlets.

Address, GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
North Schroeder, near Baltimore St.,
[46-4t] Baltimore.

WANTED,

A NEGRO WOMAN of good moral character and honest habits, who can be fully recommended as a first rate Cook, and is not over thirty years old. For such a servant the highest market price in cash will be given by the subscriber. Address,

A. D. CAMPBELL,
Bennettsville, Marlboro' Dist., S. C.
Nov. 18, 1851. 41t1f

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

M. KOSSUTH'S "APPEAL."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1851.

It seems to me, an anxious if not watchful observer of the signs of our times, that M. Kossuth has made a great mistake on the very threshold of our soil; one, too, which, unless explained and disavowed by him and his enthusiastic admirers, may lead to untoward results. In his speech at Staten Island, in reply to Mr. Locke, he is reported by a friendly listener (the New York Times) to have said: "If this be so, I have most certainly the right to say that it is the duty of consistency and logic for the people of the United States to recognise the declaration of independence of Hungary as an existing law, as the only existing public law, of my poor down-trodden country. This is what I expect to find here; and, *whatever be the declaration of your Government*, I know that I have the honor to be in a country *where the sovereign is not the Government but the People*, [great cheering,] and where every man in office *must be* the representative of the direction which the public spirit of the people takes."

Now, what does this mean? Is it an appeal by a stranger from the constituted authority of the land to the constituents? And, if it be so, from what act or expression of constituted authority is the appeal taken? What is "the declaration of the Government" from which M. Kossuth dissents? Nay, further, what does he exactly mean by "the Government?" Is it the Executive, whose message of kindness and judicious sympathy must have been (we are bound to presume so) the first thing M. Kossuth read? Or is it Congress, whose act it was to invite and bring him here, and who are at this moment deliberating with no more than decent circumspection as to their mode of welcome?—Nay, let us ask one further pregnant question: is it not an appeal from what M. Kossuth *anticipates* will be the decision of the Government when he demands of them the immediate recognition of the Hungarian Republic as an existing institution—a *de facto* Government?

These are questions of some import, which, before this communication sees the light, will have occurred to thousands of reflecting minds, and which, we hope, may be satisfactorily answered in one of the earliest of the many speeches M. Kossuth, in his pilgrimage, is destined to make. If not answered, then the inference is fair that he thinks it part of his function, in a certain state of things, to appeal from the Government to the People. Then we know where to find him. Our history has, however, at least one example to guide and control even public sentiment: and M. Kossuth ought soon to have his attention directed to it.

Among the books which this very intelligent stranger is reported to have sent for immediately on his arrival on Staten Island were the Life and Writings of Washington. If he will turn over their leaves carefully, he will find, somewhere in the neighborhood of the date of 1793, a *precedent* of an appeal from the Government to the People, and its result. I refer of course to Genet, who had an authorized and official connexion with this Government, and who, besides, represented an actual, *de facto*, responsible, republican sovereignty. In the celebrated conversation with Mr. Dallas—an unofficial and friendly conference, and therefore to be likened to one of M. Kossuth's speeches to a crowd—Genet said distinctly that he meant to appeal from, not the Government—for here Genet was less offensive to the constituted authorities generally of the land—but "from the President to the People of the United States," and, in a letter of June, 1793, to the Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson, after contrasting what he calls the narrow selfish policy of the United States with the generous friendship of France, he says: "*It is not thus that the American* PEOPLE *wish we should be treated.*" The end of this every American student is familiar with; for, if there be any one point of history on which all parties unite, Whig and Democrat, Conservative and Radical, it is this: that Genet was a wrong-headed, intrusive foreigner, and that Gen. Washington and Mr. Jefferson properly rebutted him.

Nor is the analogy overstrained, or at all unfavorable to Genet. He was *the accredited representative of an existing*, not "down-trodden," *Republic*, threatened to be sunk by foreign enemies invading her soil, but with better chances of permanence than had Hungary when President Taylor sent Mr. Mann to Europe on an errand of friendliness, and certainly with more of an existence than poor Hungary has now, when her patriots are dispersed, and no *de facto* sign remains but M. Kossuth's title by courtesy of Governor. Nay, more, Genet had what he thought were actual grievances to complain of. The Little Sarah (*le petit Democrat*) had been overhauled at Chester, and Captain Dale was cruising in the Delaware bay on the look-out for French letters of marque. M. Kossuth has no grievances, real or imaginary, against this Government. He is here, the Nation's guest, in one sense.—Hither he has been brought, rescued by the action of "the Government" from dismal captivity and exile in a heathen land. Here he is, nestling in the People's heart, with no privation to endure, no danger to encounter, no Austrian spy to dog his footsteps, no Muscovite agent to threaten him with harm. Why, then, should the first words he utters in answer to shouts of welcome be words that infuse suspicion and distrust and doubt? Why should he so soon make up his mind that he and his kind American hosts are not to get along harmoniously?

All this is the more significant, inasmuch as M. Kossuth is no idle, frothy declaimer, but a singularly able master of precise language. His familiarity with the exact meaning of foreign words seems a kind of inspiration. We suspect he is never unintelligible, except when he means to be so; as when, in reply to a radical address somewhere in England, he announced one of his cardinal principles to be "the principle of the solidarity of the People and the independence of Nations." But at Staten Island there is no mystic phraseology. Every idea he enunciated was as sharp and clear in its outline as the headlands of the island itself in the cold December sunshine; and the idea—the leading, controlling idea of his speech, that which was "greatly cheered"—unquestionably was, that, unless the Government did what he ingeniously and cleverly assumed the orators of Staten Island meant to do when they greeted him as "Governor"—that is, recognise Hungary as an independent Government—he should appeal from the Government to the People. Against this intrusiveness I, for one, most earnestly protest.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The Speech of Kossuth, which has been revised by himself, and prepared for the press as he would have delivered it, if not interrupted by the crowd in Castle Garden, appears in our columns this morning. It is not altogether in the vein of the English speeches at Birmingham, Manchester, and Southampton, though sufficiently so to vindicate the speaker from the charge of holding different sets of opinions in different countries upon the great subject of Intervention in the affairs of the Governments of Europe. Kossuth spoke less plainly in England upon this question than he has spoken during the two or three days he has been in the United States. There he might be interpreted as meaning an expression of public sympathy in behalf of universal Liberty in Europe, or as meaning something more; but here his speeches admit of no doubt. He is most frank, clear, and honest in giving utterance to his opinions, his wishes, and his expectations. We hope the American People will be just as frank, clear, and explicit in giving him their answers.

There are some things in this country which Public Opinion will sanction, and some things which it will not. It will sanction whatever is lawful, whatever conforms to Treaty obligations, whatever is consistent with Non-intervention and Neutrality.

But the Public Opinion of America will not consent to have this Government mixed up either with the Politics or Wars of Europe. The lessons which the great Washington and the Fathers of the Republic taught us are not to be unlearnt in one day, nor in many days, neither are the teachings of such practical living statesmen as Clay and Webster, men of the dominant party now, and who have grown old in the civil service of the country.—European Governments must not interfere with the politics of America. Neither must Europeans. We have our mission to perform, and it is not upon European soil that we are to perform it, but here in the United States, where we have established a Free Government of 25,000,000 of People, and where we have made a character, exerted an influence, and produced a moral and political effect upon all the Governments of Europe. We stand where we have stood for sixty years; and if we understand the good sense, the patriotism and safety of this nation, neither popular appeals nor eloquence, however pure and elevated, will move the nation from its purpose. To preserve our own power and influence as a nation, we must maintain our consistency, unterrified by the demonstrations of demagogues, and in the pure love of doing right for the sake of right.

Kossuth has been deceived by the addresses from American politicians in England and in the United States. We do not blame him for giving utterance to expectations which were warranted by such addresses. He has been told that a million of swords were ready to leap from their scabbards here to vindicate the cause of Hungary; that there were men here, and money here, and everything ripe for an armed interference. Now it is for these men to make good what they say. Our Laws do not prevent them from expatriating themselves from America, nor from using their means as contributions to the cause of Hungary. They can both *go* and *give*; if they do not involve the Government in their going and giving, no one will raise an objection to any such interference as this. But, we repeat, Kossuth had a right to expect something more from the tenor of the addresses submitted, and hence the very natural demand he has made for a practical answer to such bountiful promises. We tell him that he has been deceived, and time will demonstrate who, in the end, is in the right, and who in the wrong.

We had marked many passages in the written and revised address for comment, but our space, this morning, does not admit of it. We are glad to hear a man from the far off land of Hungary declare, "*I am a Republican*," and we are sorry to hear him, necessarily or otherwise, qualify the praises he thought proper to bestow upon the officers of the Mississippi. We are glad to hear him say that he will not mingle with our Party Politics, and sorry again to hear him declare that he means here to secure "financial, material, and political aid for his country's freedom and independence." We especially regret the allusions and seemingly intended rebuke to this country, for allowing an American representative to the Court of Vienna, as if it had done wrong, or as if it was not the best judge of its own honor and interests. We suppose a representative from the United States to Russia would be quite as offensive, since Russia was the great stumbling block to Hungarian Liberty.—Nor do we think it in good taste to speak of "Hulsemann's digesting the caustic pill which Mr. Webster gloriously administered to him!" Not that we do not think "the pill" both caustic and seasonable, but that we also think it would have been in better taste for Kossuth to have omitted the allusion in such a way; but especially do we dislike the distinction which this distinguished man has already twice drawn in this country, between the Government and the People. The American Government and the American People are one. It is the sovereignty of the last which makes the power of the first, and they who separate the two mistake the character of this country. In no other country in the world is there such a daily reflex of the popular sovereignty as is found in these United States, where the Government is ever as quick as lightning to vindicate the honor, the power, and the dignity of the American name.

We read this speech of Kossuth with an earnest wish to approve every sentiment and word of it, if we could, but there are many sentiments and words which do not accord with our judgment, and we have felt bound in all candor to mention the exceptions.

A candidate for Medical honors, having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapacity to answer the questions, was asked by one of the professors, "How would you sweat a patient for the rheumatism?" He replied: "I would send him here to be examined."

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL.

It is well that our Senate is mindful of its responsibilities, and is disposed to consider well what it is doing; and it is matter of special gratification that that body is seemingly unanimous in its determination to abide by the policy which the father of his country so earnestly recommended, and to be at peace with all other nations. It should always be borne in mind that whatever Congress does is the official act of the country, to be so recognized by our own and other Governments in all subsequent relations and negotiations, and that therefore it is incumbent upon our Senators and Representatives to look carefully at all the bearings of a proposed course of action—to consider what interpretation may possibly be put upon it, as well as what they design it to bear. Individuals and collective bodies of the people may indulge in language and perform acts which the Government may not, for the obvious reason that a permanent authority attaches to one to which the other makes no pretension. The citizens of New York, for instance, or any portion of them, may promise M. Kossuth arms and munitions of war for the liberation of Hungary, but until such munitions are actually furnished—or are known to be in course of preparation for that purpose—no nation could complain that the United States as a government or country had violated international law or treaty. But let Congress make him such a promise, and who does not see how materially the case would be altered?

And this reminds us, by the way, of an error of M. Kossuth's, into which we are surprised that he has fallen. It is the only thing about the impassioned patriot that has even the semblance of demagoguism. We refer to his telling his excited hearers that they are the Government, and that to them, and not to Congress, he shall make his appeal for intervention in European affairs. M. Kossuth will have to recognise the Government which the people of the United States have for themselves and of their own choice established, if he would win the confidence and permanent friendship of the citizens of these United States. It is a reflection upon all parties for M. Kossuth to talk in this strain; first, upon the American Congress or Government, whose authority and supremacy he was prompt to recognize when it courteously sent a national vessel for his conveyance hither; and, secondly, upon the American people who elected that Congress, and made that Government; who are represented by it, and are, so to speak, embodied in it; and who, when they reflect, as reflect they will, sooner or later, will see that to treat with contempt those to whom the people have delegated their sovereignty, is to pour contempt upon the people themselves, and aim a deadly blow at the very vitals of republican and representative government.

We make these remarks in all kindness to the Hungarian patriot, whose soul-absorbing devotion to his country's cause would awaken sympathy in a heart of stone, and because we *know* that the adoption of this tone since he reached our shores has partially weaned from him the affections of men whose very being, like his own, is permeated with love of freedom and hatred of oppression. But *they* love *their* country, and the principle which has created its institutions, no less deeply than he loves Hungary, and are unwilling to hear even M. Kossuth speak of the Government and people of this country as two things,—as divided in interest; or as two tribunals, to either of which a stranger dissatisfied with the decision of the other may make an exciting appeal.

M. Kossuth has very naturally fallen into error as to the exact meaning of the resolution of Congress, by which the President was empowered to send for him a national vessel. The words of the resolution are, that "if it be the wish of those exiles to *emigrate* to the United States, the President of the United States be requested to authorize the employment of some one of the public vessels, which may be now cruising in the Mediterranean, *to receive and convey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in prison.*" It was not expected or designed that he should come here solely on the mission which absorbs him, but on the supposition that he and his friends might wish to emigrate to the United States, and make their home under the shelter of its free institutions. So that he does not stand in the attitude of an invited guest against whom the inviter's door is closed, but in the position of one to whom a home was offered, and a conveyance provided to carry him thither, and who declines the home but retains the conveyance and uses it for another and very different purpose.

The assumption of those journals which are ready to place the destinies of this country on the hazard of a die—for they do no less than this who seriously and unreservedly propose to abandon the independent and pacific policy of the United States, and plunge them into the foaming sea of European politics—that they speak the sentiments of the American People, shows them to be in ignorance of the real sentiments of this People. The hurrahs of the populace of New York are no proof of the general sentiment of this People.—The entire population of the city of New York is but about one-sixtieth part of that of the Nation, and, were it sincere and unanimous in its demonstrations of favor towards the attempt to embroil the United States in all the feuds, hates, and quarrels of Europe, its voice would be as nothing to the protest which will be heard in tones of thunder from the united people in the interior against abandoning the most cardinal principle in the Foreign policy of this Government; the principle to which it mainly owes its long career of prosperity, and, indeed, we may say, its existence at this day.—*National Intelligencer.*

The New York Mirror says of Kossuth and his Mission:

"The amount of the speech, stripped of the effective rhetoric which adorns every sentence that falls from the lips of the eloquent Magyar, is simply this:—that he comes to America as an "humble petitioner" seeking "financial, material, and political aid for Hungary." This is the alpha and the omega of his mission.

The United States by noble daring and hard fighting have achieved their independence, and consolidated their Republic.—They have extended their borders and their banners from sea to sea, and compelled the respect, if not the admiration of the world. They are now called upon to leave their luxurious firesides, where they sit in security under the tree of Liberty, and go on a crusade against the Despotisms of Europe. This is the burthen of the Magyar's appeal for "help." Let us understand it now—and ponder well the proposition, avoiding the curse of rushing into a warfare before stopping to count the cost.

Active intervention means war—nothing but war."

Since the return of Col. Benton to Missouri, the war between the Benton and Anti-Benton portions of the Democratic party in that State has broken out with renewed spirit and bitterness. The St. Louis Union, the organ of the Bentonites, has proclaimed that there can be no union between the two parties, and publishes with commendation the proceedings of a meeting at which Col. Benton was nominated for Congress, and a preference expressed for Gen. Wm. O. Butler for President, and Gen. Dodge, of Wisconsin, for Vice President. From these facts the St. Louis Intelligencer draws the following deductions:

"All this indicates with sufficient distinctness, first, that Col. Benton will shortly announce himself a candidate for Congress in this district. Second, that he will wage an implacable warfare upon the Anties, as heretofore. Third, that they, the aforesaid Anties, as we have heretofore predicted, must either succumb and sue for pardon in humble tones, or they must fight out to the last the warfare between Col. Benton and themselves. Fourth, that the pretensions of Gen. Butler for the Presidency are to be urged by Col. Benton, and those with whom he acts. Fifth, that during the next year we are to have a political excitement in Missouri unparalleled for its intensity and bitterness."

A Convention of "Union Democrats" is to be held in Jackson, Mississippi, on the first Monday in January next, to appoint Delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. A democratic Convention, for the same purpose, had been previously called to meet on the 8th of January.

Death of Gen. Belknap.—The Fort Smith Herald of the 21st ult. announces the death of Brevet Gen. William G. Belknap, of the Fifth Infantry.

The Queen of Spain has granted a free pardon to the twenty-three British subjects who formed part of the expedition of Lopez, who were taken prisoners in Cuba, and were sent to Spain to take their trial for the offence which they had committed. These unfortunate persons were chiefly young lads, and who plead that they had been inveigled by the plotters of the expedition to join it under false and unfounded representations.

THINGS IN UTAH—AMONG THE MORMONS.—The St Joseph's Gazette says,—

The plurality wife system is in full vogue here. Governor Young is said to have as many as 90 wives. He drove along the streets, a few days since, with 16 of them in a long carriage—14 of them having each, an infant at her bosom. It is said that Heben C. Kimball, one of the Tribune Council, and the second person in the trinity, had almost an equal number, among them, a mother and her two daughters. Each man can have as many wives as he can maintain, that is, after the women have been picked and culled by the head men. The Judge and Secretary of State had the honor of being introduced by His Excellency, the Governor, to several of his wives; and also by Heber C. Kimball to several of *his*.

The Wild Indians of Mexico.—Our readers are already apprised of the recent conclusion of a Treaty of much importance, by Col. John A. Rogers, U. S. Agent, with the three Indian tribes bordering on the frontier of the Republic of Mexico, viz: the Lipans, the Southern Camanches, and the Muscaloras. We learn from a correspondent at San Antonia, Texas, that amongst the interesting incidents connected with the forming of the treaty was the delivery to Col. Rogers of twenty-seven Mexican captives who had been held in savage servitude for periods ranging from six weeks to ten years. These captives consist of two women, two little girls, and twenty-three boys. The ages of the latter vary from nine years up to seventeen, and they are spoken of as a sprightly and intellectual set of little fellows. They are now in the possession of Col. Rogers, ready to be transferred to the Mexican authorities, or restored to their anxious and afflicted parents.—*Nat. Int.*

Needle Manufactory.—The Newark Advertiser says, the only needle manufactory in this country is in that city—established by a gentleman from Manchester, England. The manner of making needles is described as very interesting—some sixteen different processes being necessary for their completion. The wire from which they are made is imported from England. It is cut into lengths sufficient for two needles each, and after being rubbed straight, they are pointed upon a stone, at the rate of one hundred per minute. They are then stamped with impressions preparatory for the eyes, which are punched by a press, at the rate of fifty a minute, and then strung upon wires and placed in another machine to be filed and fashioned into the form of needles. The hardening is now done by a hot furnace, and they are afterwards tempered, straightened and gathered into bunches of about 50,000 each, which are saturated with oil and emery, tied in a cloth and placed in a trough with a heavy plank moving backward and forward over them: so that after some nine days chafing in this manner, they are relieved of imperfections and rendered smooth enough for the final polishing. The temper is then taken out of the eyes, and they are drilled to prevent their cutting the thread.

NEW BOOKS.

☞ The American Almanac for 1852; Swords' Pocket Almanac; The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from Marathon to Waterloo; First Impressions of England and its People, by Hugh Miller; Swallow Barn, revised edition, illustrated, by J. P. Kennedy; Don Quixote, half morocco, illustrated; London and the Exhibition, illustrated; Abbott's Histories; Liston and Muter's Surgery; Bullion's Cicero; Pierce's Curves, Functions and Forces; Tooke's Pantheon; Letter Writers, &c. &c. Just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 8, 1851.

FILLMORE AND GRAHAM.

The "*Fond du Lac* (Wisconsin) *Patriot*" hoists the names of Fillmore and Graham to its mast-head for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We are rejoiced to see this demonstration in that distant region. It shows that the conservative course of the Administration is appreciated everywhere, throughout the whole country, by the honest and reflecting of the people, and that our own immediate distinguished fellow-citizen is rapidly acquiring a *National* reputation.

Raleigh Register.

The Manchester Road.—From a report made to the S. C Legislature, on the 26th ult., by Gen. Harllee, President of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, we glean a few facts. It seems that all the iron necessary for the whole road has been contracted for at $41 50 per ton on delivery, freight, duty, and insurance included, payable in the bonds of the Company. Seven first class locomotives have also been contracted for, payable in the same way.

The Company hope to reach the great Pee Dee river (65 miles from the Western terminus of the Road,) in time to take the cotton crop to market, and as about twenty miles from Wilmington are wholly graded, and ready for the superstructure which is provided for, as soon as the iron contracted for arrives at that port, they design to commence laying down their track at that point, about the first of the ensuing year, and to prosecute the work on both sides of the line with continued and constant application till they are united.—*Wil. Journal.*

Three Children Burned to Death.—We are informed by the Coroner of this county, L. M. McLendon, Esq., that on Wednesday last he held an Inquest on the dead bodies of three negro children, the property of Anna Bailey, daughter of Thomas B. Bailey, and grand-daughter of Samuel Pratt. The Inquest was held at Hiram J. Pratt's, 13 miles from Wadesborough. It appears that the mother of the children had left them but a short time when the house in which they were, was discovered to be on fire, but too far consumed to save the children, as the roof was falling in, and the children clinging to each other in the back part of the house. They were burnt to a crisp.

The Jury, after being impannelled, inquired into the case and returned a verdict of accidental death by the house taking fire.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

A drove of about 300 fat hogs was purchased by our citizens a few days since, at six cents per pound gross weight. This disperses the prospects of famine for a few days.—*Ib.*

FROM THE PLOW.

VIRGINIA FARMING.

General B. Peyton, of Richmond, purchased a farm seven or eight miles above the city, on James river, some two or three years ago, which was in the same condition as thousands of others in that State, whose owners have abandoned them as worthless, or rather so worn out and unproductive as not to be worth cultivating. For this reason, thousands have emigrated from Virginia to newer and more fertile lands in some of the Western States, for the sole reason that they could no longer support their families and servants upon a soil which produced old field pines and broom straw, and but little else. And why?—Because it had been *scratched, not plowed*, year after year, until the surface was exhausted of fertility; and, however great the amount of richness beneath, it was to the owner a hidden mine; for he had a deep-rooted prejudice against *deep-rooting his plows into the earth*—"twould ruin the land;"—though if practised, it certainly could not have done so more effectually than the ruinous system which he has pursued to *ruin* himself and land too.

Here, now, within a stone's throw of the rich wheat and clover fields of Gen. Peyton, can be seen the same kind of land as his, covered with that worthless product—the most worthless scrubby pines and broom straw—contrasting with his fields, like a desert waste by the side of a garden of fruits and flowers.

By what magic has he wrought this change? Not alone by the expenditure of capital for lime, plaster, bone dust, guano, or other fertilisers, but because he has

"Plowed deep while sluggards sleep,
Producing corn to sell and keep."

He has procured the best plows that could be obtained, and used them with four horses to a turning plow, followed by three more, subsoiling every furrow, in the stiff bottom land a foot and a half deep.—This alone has the effect to restore the fertility to a degree that will treble the crops. He has every prospect now of twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and counts confidently on ten barrels (50 bushels) of corn. His method of preparing land for corn is so much in contrast with theirs, who plant first and sow the land afterwards, that we will state it. In the first place, the land was plowed and subsoiled last fall, eighteen inches deep. This spring it was well plowed with two horses, and now, April 25th, is being planted after the following preparation. A coulter—which is somewhat of the nature of a small subsoil plow—is run twelve inches deep, twice in a row, and all the ground loosened up by an iron tooth harrow; and the corn covered by a double furrow of the coulter, and then all the clods are carefully raked off by small iron-tooth rakes, which are far superior in every respect to hoes for that purpose. The ease with which such land is tended through the season would surprise some of those who never plow till after the corn is up, when they break out the middle—if it can be called breaking—by a little scratching of a shovel plow drawn by one poor mule.

Such examples as General Peyton and others are setting in Virginia, are causing a great revolution in that State. Old field lands are bought often at greatly advanced prices; and people are beginning to find it is more profitable to improve their own farms, than it is to run off in pursuit of new ones. Truly the spirit of improvement is abroad; who shall limit its vast advantages to the whole country?

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOK-BINDER,

Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

☞ Music neatly bound at short notice.

Pamphlets and Periodicals bound, and old Books re-bound, in a substantial manner.

Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

From the Nashville (Ten.) Banner & Republican.

The following elegant lines, written on the death of an accomplished young lady, are truthful, chaste, and full of melancholy cadence:

A DIRGE.—BY C. F. PERCIVAL.

With the tears Nature sheds for the death of the flowers,
Sadly do ours
Now flow for a maiden just faded away—
Fairer than they!
Love weeps for the beauty, whose roseate bloom
Must moulder away in the night of the tomb;
And melody sighs, in the midst of her lay,
"Faded away."
Of all the bright daughters of fair Tennessee,
Fairest was she:
Yet abashed from the glance of her heavenly eye
Envy did fly.
The smile, lighted up by her generous heart,
A joy, in her presence, to all did impart;
And envy ne'er gazed on that love-beaming eye,
Only to die.
Where the musical waves of the Cumberland flow,
Murmuring low—
The joy and the pride of her own native west—
Lay her to rest!
There the sweetest of blossoms, love-planted, shall spring—
There the sweetest of birds shall their melody sing—
There the sun latest smile, as he sinks in the west,
On her rest.
Yet beauty, like hers, shall not waste in the tomb
Aught of its bloom,
But brightly illumine her home in the sky,
Never to die.
The angels, to whom we all knew her allied,
Shall claim their lost sister with rapture and pride;
And fondly shall bask in her love-beaming eye,
Never to die!

Gallatin, Nov. 4.

SUMMERVILLE

Male and Female Seminary.

☞ This School will re-open on Thursday, 1st January 1852.

Terms as heretofore. Board $7 per month.

There are two very commodious houses in the village, which can be rented for one Session.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47t1J

NOTICE.

☞ The Public are informed that the subscriber is the authorised Agent for the sale of McKINSTRY'S PORTABLE SAW MILLS, manufactured in Washington City, of 20 horse power engine, locomotive boiler, which are the only actual Portable Saw Mills he has ever seen—no brick being used in their erection. Those in want of these Mills will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber. Mr. McKinstry informs him that Geo. Page & Co. have never manufactured a Portable Engine like the above, and therefore their right is in no danger of being infringed upon, as there is no necessity of doing so in this age of improvement.

H. G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

JUST RECEIVED,

60 BBLS. Northern WHISKEY.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Sweeles and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Friday Jan'y 2d, 1852, at 12 o'clock, the LOT on the corner of Mason and Union streets, adjoining Masonic Lodge lot. Terms at sale.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Dec. 10, 1851. 47*ts

MULE FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MULE, 3 years old, gentle in harness. Apply soon, to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Dec. 11, 1851. 47-2t

Southern Manufacture.

WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style—Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Wool Carding Machines; double and single Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; edge Tools; Cotton Yarn and Wool Lolls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing Business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Dec. 9, 1851. 47-6m

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER and the International, for December; The Old Guard of Napoleon, by Headley; Baucher's Horsemanship; Isaac Check, the Man of Wax; Lewis Arundel, or the Rail Road of Life; Naval Life, by Lt. Lynch, U. S. Navy: Wesleyan Theology; Burder's Village Sermons; Alleine's Alarm; Mechanics for Millwrights, Machinists, Engineers, &c.; Zachos's New Am. Speaker. Just received.

Dec. 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

SPLENDID BOOKS for the Holidays.

☞ The Home Book of the Picturesque; Christmas with the Poets—a Collection of Songs, Carols and descriptive verses relating to the festival of Christmas, finely embellished; Women of Early Christianity; The Land of Bondage, its Ancient Monuments and present condition, by J. M. Wainwright, D. D.; Evenings at Donaldson Manor; Book of the Passions, by G. P. R. James; The Snow Flake; The Remember Me; The Amaranth; The Dew Drop; Flowers of Loveliness; The Iris; American Female Poets; Poems by Amelia; British Female Poets; The Shakspeare Gift Book, first and second series.

The above elegant books are illustrated with splendid Engravings. Just received.

Dec. 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

BACON, Lard, and Flour, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 9th, Mr. Stockton of N. J. presented a memorial requesting the intercession of the government in favor of Mr. Thrasher, presently sentenced in Havana to the galleys. A resolution calling on the President for information on the subject; which was adopted.

Mr. Gwin, a memorial asking a line of mail Steamers between California and China.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution calling on the President for information in relation to the British vessel of war firing into the American steamer Prometheus, on the Musquito coast. This resolution was subsequently adopted.

Mr. Seward's resolution in relation to Kossuth was taken up, as follows:

Be it resolved, &c. That Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capital and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

Mr. Seward advocated the resolution.

Mr. Shields moved to amend it by substituting the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, and introduce him to the Senate.

He sustained his amendment in a short address.

The Chair ruled that the amendment was not in order, inasmuch as the resolution of the Senator from New York was a joint resolution, and this a simple resolution of the Senate.

Mr. Berrien spoke against both propositions, admitting his respect and sympathy for Kossuth and his cause. He offered the following amendment, to come in at the close of Mr. Seward's resolution:

"*And be it further Resolved*, That the welcome thus offered to Louis Kossuth be extended to his associate Hungarians, who have landed on our shores; but in welcoming these Hungarian patriots to asylum in our country, and to the position which our laws will afford to them, it is due to candor to declare that it is not the purpose of Congress to depart from the settled policy of this Government, which forbids all interference with the domestic concerns of other nations."

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Miller, Hale, and others, without coming to any definite result

On Wednesday, many petitions, memorials, bills, and resolutions were presented.

Messrs. Sumner, Stockton, Shields, Foote advocated the resolution in favor of Kossuth, and Mr. Clemens of Alabama opposed it.

On Thursday, a resolution introduced by Mr, Bright, to go into the election of the Clerks &c. of the Senate, was agreed to, 24 to 20. [The object was supposed to have been to get this portion of the work for some good Locos, instead of good officers, whom the Senate already has.]

The Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was re-elected Chaplain of the Senate.

The resolution in relation to Kossuth was debated at length by Mr. Foote and others.

On Friday, the debate on the Kossuth resolution was continued by Messrs. Clemens, Mallory, Badger, Foote, Seward and others.

Mr. Badger argued, (says the Union) that the resolution should not be adopted on the ground that, as Kossuth did not come as an emigrant, Congress was not bound to receive him as a guest, and that he came for the purpose of disturbing the settled policy of this government, which is in favor of his own country, Congress is not in this manner to sanction that sort of procedure.

The question was then taken on Mr. Berrien's amendment, (that whilst welcoming Kossuth and his associates, it is not the purpose of Congress to depart from the settled policy of this government, which forbids all interference in the domestic concerns of other governments.) This was rejected, 26 to 15, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Borland, Bright, Clemens, Clarke, Dawson, Geyer, Hunter, Miller, Morton, Rhett, Spruance, Underwood and Upham—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Davis, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglass, Foote, of Mississippi, Gwin, Hamlin, James, Jones, of Iowa, Mallory, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Whitcomb—26.

Mr. Shields then moved an amendment that a joint committee of the two Houses be appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Kossuth, to assure him of the profound respect, &c. &c. and tender him the hospitalities of the Metropolis. This amendment was also rejected, 26 to 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglass, Foote, of Mississippi, Gwin, Jones, of Iowa, Mallory, Norris, Shields, Stockton, Sumner, Wade and Whitcomb—16.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Borland, Chase, Clemens, Davis, Dawson, Downs, Fish, Foote, Vermont, Hamlin, Hunter, James, King, Miller, Morton, Rhett, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, and Wade—23.

Just received.

Mr. Seward's original resolution was then passed as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Davis, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foot, of Vermont, Foote, of Mississippi, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, James, Jones, of Iowa, King, Miller, Norris, Rhett, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Whitcomb—33.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Borland, Clemens, Dawson, Morton, and Underwood—6.

The resolution of Mr. Seward is as follows: that Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capital of the country, and that a copy of the resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday the 9th, the Speaker announced

Committees, of which the following are the most important:—

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Houston of Del., Thomas of Tenn., Stanly of N. C., Hibbard of N. H., Peaslee of N. Y., Brooks of N. Y., J. Jones of Pa., Appleton of Mass., Dunham of Ind., and Phelps of Vt.

Commerce.—Messrs. Daniel of N. C., Edgerton of Ohio, Bowie of Md., Seymour of Conn., Bangs of Mass., Sackett of N. Y., Curtis of Penn., Hall of Ala., and Porter of Mo.

Public Lands.—Messrs. McLanahan of Penn., Thurman of N. Y., Marshall of Ky., Venable of N. C., Averett of Va., Meacham of Vt., Bragg of Tenn., Meacham of Vt., Bragg of Ohio, Fuller of Me., Thurston of Ind., and King of N. Y.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Burt of S. C., Bissell of Ill., Gentry of Tenn., Gorman of Ia., Wentworth of Ill., Smart of Me., Stevens of Pa., Wilson of Ohio, Wentworth of Ill., Smart of Me., Stevens of Pa., Wood of Mich., Hall of Mass., and Haven of N. Y.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Stanton of Tenn., Thurman of N. Y., Burrows of N. Y., Harris of Ala., Averett of Va., Burrows of N. Y., Harris of Ala., Bissell of Ill., Ross of Penn., Penniman of Mich., Bowie of Md., Peaslee of N. Y., and Goodenow of Maine.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Bayly of Va., Woodward of Ohio, Toombs of Ga., Polk of Tenn., Wentworth of Ill., Appleton of Me., Ingersoll of Conn., Dimmick of Penn., and Breckenridge of Ky.

Manufactures.—Chairman of the other Committees

Agriculture.—Messrs. Disney of Ohio; Commerce, Bowie of Md., Peaslee of N. Y.; Public Lands, Hall of Ala., Post Office and Post Roads, Olds of Ohio; District of Columbia, Ficklin, of Ill.; Public Expenditures, Johnson of Ark.; Manufactures, Beale of Va.; Agriculture, Floyd of N. Y.; Indian Affairs, Johnson of Ark.; Militia, Peaslee of N. Y.; Territories, Richardson of Ill.; Roads and Canals, Robinson of Ind.; &c. &c.

The North Carolina members are assigned as members of the following committees, besides as above stated:—Ashe on Commerce, and on expenditures in State Department; Outlaw on the District of Columbia, and on Expenditures on Public Buildings; Morehead on Public Expenditures; Dockery on Agriculture; Caldwell on Indian Affairs; Clingman on Territories.

The House then, after the usual effort to dispose with the election of Chaplains proceeded to vote for a Chaplain to the House. Twelve Clergyman were nominated after voting four times the Rev. Clifton F. Morgan, Methodist Episcopal, was elected. The next highest was the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Presbyterian.

On Wednesday, a resolution to make the documents assignable was taken up, ordered to be printed. It will evidently pass, and soon.

A number of bills &c. were presented, and referred to them.

By Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee: A bill to establish agriculture, commerce, manufactures and all other branches of industry, granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same, for the period specified.

Numerous other bills to grant public lands for internal improvements, &c. in Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana.

We hope that if they pass, some of our North Carolina works of Internal Improvement will insist upon being fed out of the fund.]

Mr. Smith of Ala. asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved, &c. That the Secretary of State be required to furnish Louis Kossuth with copies of the acts of Congress defining piracy and misdemeanors against the United States.

Resolved further, That if the said Louis Kossuth after reading the said laws, should persist in making such speeches as he has made since his arrival in New York, to the young men of the country, to make war against a nation with which the United States are at peace, it be the duty of the President to have him arrested and detained until satisfactory assurance be given that he will cease his efforts to enlist the co-operation, aid, and interference of the people of these United States in favor of Hungary.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, objected.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, wished to inquire of the gentleman from Alabama what he intended to re-enact the alien and sedition laws?

Mr. Smith replied that he did not desire to re-enact the alien and sedition laws, but he did wish any more Pampero expeditions.

Mr. Robinson asked unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution prescribing the duty of Congress of the United States, in behalf and on the behalf of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth a national welcome to the capital and country.

Objection was made.

Mr. Doty asked unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution tendering a welcome to Louis Kossuth, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses, under the direction of the President.

Mr. Stanton objected.

On Thursday, a debate arose on the subject of grants of lands for internal improvements, and another on the propriety of completing the system of fortifications.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

THE TREASON TRIALS.

A telegraphic despatch from Philadelphia informs us that a verdict of acquittal was on Saturday rendered by the Jury in the case of *Gaetan Hanaway*, on trial before the Circuit Court of the United States on the charge of treason, as one of the participators in the negro riot at Christiana in September last. The trial commenced about a fortnight ago, and in the course of which the progress has elicited a great mass of testimony and much elaborate and able argument by the counsel on both sides. In concluding the case, Judge Grier charged the jury that the crime of treason had not been sustained by the evidence.

Nat. Intelligencer.

We altogether agree with the Wilmington Journal, that on the testimony the verdict would have been rendered by a Grand jury in North Carolina. Hanaway was not the man to be tried first, for he was comparatively innocent, but those against whom some decided evidence could be brought.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1851.

ELECTION FOR MAJOR GENERAL.

	Winslow.	Morison.	McLean.
Cumberland—Upper Reg't,	60	00	28
Lower "	18	4	2
Sampson,	17	00	00
Bladen,	16	00	1
Moore,	4	25	00
Columbus,	11	7	00
Robeson—Upper Reg't,	3	00	00
Lower—No Election.			
Richmond—Lower Reg't,	5	5	00
Upper—Not heard from.			
Anson—No election.			
Union,	2	2	00
Total,	76	43	31

We understand that there are only five Commissioned Officers in the Upper Regiment of Richmond—so that Col. Winslow is undoubtedly elected Major General of this Division.

MAIL CHANGES.—The mail from Raleigh is now due here at 4½ A. M. For Raleigh, closes at 9 A. M., departs at 10 A. M. From Cheraw, due at 7 A. M.—For Cheraw, closes at 1 P. M., departs at 2 P. M.

We take this occasion to thank the Department for another change, by which our Northern mails have been received for a month or two past with remarkable regularity. This has resulted, we understand, from sending them by way of Warsaw. A failure of the mail is now of rare occurrence.

KOSSUTH.—The movements, purposes, and speeches of this eminent and eloquent man, occupy public attention at the North almost exclusively. We have given, in another part of this paper, several articles in emphatic condemnation of the purposes which he openly avows as having induced him to visit this country. We do this because we are exceedingly anxious that the public mind should be kept ever awake, and ever sound, on the great, the vital principle, of non-interference with the wars, the revolutions, and the internal policy, of all other nations. The United States can never depart from this principle,—the great principle of Washington and of all his successors,—without deeply hazarding their prosperity and their peace. It should be cherished by all parties, and all men of all parties, as the anchor of our hope as a nation. No idea of expediency; no delusive hope of advancing the progress of free institutions; no temporary excitement produced by the eloquence of a warm advocate of his own far-off country's liberty, should for one moment induce us to lose sight of our duty to ourselves and to all mankind. It is not by money or by arms that we shall promote the advance of republican institutions. It is by attending to our own business, and letting other people manage theirs. By unwavering adherence to this course our country will continue to grow in power and in the respect of the world, will avoid wars, and the necessity of preparation for wars, as well as another evil, a great public debt.

Besides the avowed intention of Kossuth to engage our government, if he can, and if not, then to engage our people, in his Hungarian war for independence, and in all wars for the freedom of all people under the sun, he has given rise to another feeling, one of strong indignation, by his reply to the invitation from the city of Philadelphia, and to the more than polite invitation from the President of the United States. When the Philadelphia committee waited upon him, and addressed him, extending the invitation to visit that city, he replied,—

"That he was extremely rejoiced at this demonstration on the part of Philadelphia, and that he felt the highest gratification in being thus honored by the glorious corporation of that renowned city. Before he left Europe one of the pleasures he had promised himself was to meet and mingle with the citizens of that great city where the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed; and he felt now particularly anxious to visit the hallowed spot where that immortal charter had been adopted. But he went on to say that, at the present moment, it was quite impossible for him to declare at what time he could go there, and that, indeed, it was not certain that he could go there at all. His object in visiting this country was not a personal one; he did not come to promote any selfish purpose, and he could not, therefore, do any thing that was calculated merely to gratify himself. His object was to promote the great cause of liberty throughout the world, and especially in Hungary; and, while he was sure the people of the United States sympathized in that object, he could not but say that he was deeply distressed at the action which had been taken by Congress. He had the highest respect and regard for Congress; he recognised it as the exponent of the national will, and in view of what it had done his own movements were necessarily embarrassed. Whether he would be content to go beyond New York he could not now say; but he was free to declare that, had the proceedings in Congress to which he had adverted reached him before he left Europe, he would have hesitated about coming to this country at all. And as it was, with the utmost gratitude to all who bestowed on him such marks of kindness as the city of Philadelphia had offered, and especially with sentiments of sincere regard for Philadelphia and its citizens, he must defer for a day or two any positive reply to the request which had been made to him."

The interview with the President's son, who is said by some accounts to have been despatched from Washington to New York for the purpose of extending an invitation from the President, and by others to have gone to New York on private business, but to have called on Kossuth for the purpose of inviting him, is thus stated:—

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS, DEC. 9.

The President's son and Private Secretary, M. P. Fillmore, waited upon Kossuth at the Irving House, at half-past 12. Being introduced, Mr. Fillmore said he had called to pay his respects to the Governor of Hungary, now the guest of the city of New York. His father, the President, wou'd be pleased to see and welcome him at the seat of Government, and desired to know when it was his intention to be in Washington.

Kossuth replied that his movements were uncertain, and it was somewhat doubtful whether he should go to Washington at all. The action of the U. S. Senate, in reference to his visit there, made his situation far from agreeable, and himself undetermined in his intentions; and Mr. Fillmore was politely informed, that circumstances would govern his future action in regard to visiting Washington, and probably his visit to other places also.

[We hear unofficially that Kossuth regards himself now as the guest of the city, whereas he came here in the expectation that he was to be the guest of the nation. He is evidently much annoyed by the non-action of Congress upon the various resolutions submitted to the Senate.]

Now we think that M. Kossuth has altogether over-estimated his own importance, when he thus impliedly undertakes to rebuke the American Senate for not despatching a committee of its body to New York to escort him to Washington. In our opinion the Senate acted with perfect propriety, not only because we regard the American Senate as too high a body to lend itself to such a purpose in honor of anybody, foreigner or native; but because we would not have any department of the government, Executive or Legislative, even *seem* to commit itself to M. Kossuth's purposes of revolution in Europe. The arrogant stand taken by him, therefore, we hope will be persisted in, and thus the dignity as well as the neutrality of our government be saved from all appearance of imputation.

In the mean time, visits, addresses, invitations, &c. pour in upon him. Among the rest, a deputation from the "American Anti-Slavery Society" waited on him with a long address, to which he responded, without committing himself to any of their views.

CAPPING THE CLIMAX.—At a grand Banquet, given to Kossuth in New York on Friday last, he delivered a written speech of three hours' length, which is published, and is about the length of the President's message. It is said to surpass in eloquence all his previous efforts, either in this country or in England, and is directed entirely to the enlistment of this country in a scheme of intervention in the affairs of Europe. "He appeals (says the N. Y. Commercial,) to the people against the avowed policy of their Government, and to justify his appeal tells the people that their statesmen and Government have altogether misunderstood Washington's counsel, or that if Washington did give the said counsel, it is absurd to follow his counsels at the present day. This is just Mr. Kossuth's position." "For two hours he elaborately, and of deliberate purpose, proceeds to demonstrate one of two things—either that the American people and the profoundest and most venerable and venerated American statesmen have misinterpreted the language and sentiments of their own immortal Washington; or that the "father of his country" was egregiously deficient in sagacity and forethought."

Well may the Commercial say that "probably no other man dare take such a position—no other man could have sustained himself in it for a single hour."—And we think we may add, that in no other community in the United States than one run mad, as New York seems to be, would a man be tolerated for an hour who thus dares to tell us that our Washington, and all his successors, have been but a parcel of ignoramuses, and that we must learn our duty and our policy from him, a foreigner who has spent ten days within our borders, and those ten days in listening to the fulsome adulation of the little great men who have incessantly stuffed him with praise.

We think we have had almost enough of M. Kossuth.

Two subscriptions of $1000 each have been received by Kossuth—one of them said to be from Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune.

MORE NORTH CAROLINA COAL.—We have received from a friend, some specimens of coal discovered on the lands of Mr. Thomas, on Drowning Creek, near the line dividing Montgomery and Moore Counties, on the Montgomery side, within a half mile of the Morganton Road, and about 45 to 50 miles from this Town. It is said that a Blacksmith in the neighborhood has used this coal in his forge for the last 30 years. The specimens may be seen at this office.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—We observe a statement in the N. Y. Express, purporting to be derived from the Census, that there are 28 cotton factories in this State. Our State is doomed again to suffer its usual injustice. If there is one cotton factory in the State there are 40, and we rather think nearer 50.

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.—Messrs. Hicks & Co., extensive shipping merchants in New York, have failed. It is said to have been the oldest house in the city. The father of the present members of the firm bequeathed to his sons $900,000, in good tangible property, besides making ample provision for an only daughter.

Two other considerable failures occurred at New York on Thursday last.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Senate of the South Carolina Legislature has refused the application of the Federal Government for a site on Bull's Bay for the erection of a Light House!! ["Perish commerce."]

Gen. Belknap is the tenth General who has died since the Mexican war. He was in the principal battles, under Gen. Taylor, in that war. At the battle of Buena Vista he was Adjutant General, and commanded the advance.

Our neighbor of the North Carolinian is most respectfully informed, in reply to his witty notice of the resolutions of the Whig meeting in Cumberland, that those resolutions do not profess to be a "set of doctrines upon which to base the organization of a political party." The Whig party is already organized. It needs not that every county meeting should recapitulate its principles. The meeting in question merely intended to express its opinion on the great question of the day, and its preference for two gentlemen as candidates who have endeared themselves to the Whigs as friends of the Union, of the Compromise, and other Whig principles generally. We are glad to hear from the Carolinian that a strict adherence to the Compromise is good democratic doctrine. Is it so in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, South Carolina, or even in Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi?

Whilst our pen is in hand, we would inform the Carolinian, that so far from there being 85 Whigs present at the opening of the present session of the House of Representatives, there are not in truth 85 Whigs elected to the House; and the vote for Speaker shows that not 80 Whigs were present, instead of 85. What "prominent actors" in the Whig caucus were they, who, as the Journal says, state that "some 40 or 50 were present"? The only man who said so, was Fowler, the abolitionist from Massachusetts. The other prominent actors said that there were between 50 and 60 present, out of 70 to 80 Whigs elected to the House. The fair course in this matter, would be to let the "prominent actors" speak for themselves. Why don't the Carolinian publish the debate, if it is not afraid of damaging its own party, and showing the unsoundness of its action on the Compromise question?

COAST SURVEY—RATES OF INSURANCE.—We had the pleasure on Saturday last of seeing Lieut. Maffitt, of the U. S. Navy, who has been engaged for some months past in that noble work for the protection of Commerce, the Coast Survey. His operations have been on the Cape Fear bars and New Inlet. And he informs us that the result will tend to remove much of the prejudice which exists against the safety of navigation on our coast, for that the truth is far better than the common reputation. The correct charts which he has prepared will be of great service, not the least of those probable benefits being a reduction of the rates of Insurance, which have been so very high as to have cost the merchants of this part of the State many thousands of dollars annually more than ought to have been paid.

We are glad this duty was assigned to a former resident of this State, and who still regards Fayetteville as his home.

A QUEER COMPLIMENT.—Col. Wheeler, in his Sketches, speaking of one of the most beautiful and accomplished and altogether lovely Ladies ever born and married in North Carolina, calls her "a fit compeer of her imperial namesake of Russia,"—the Empress Catharine. If Col. Wheeler meant this for a compliment, (as he evidently did,) it must have been in utter ignorance of the character of that Sovereign, among the worst of women who ever reigned over a kingdom.

A friend in the country writes to us,—"Your notice of Wheeler's Book has cured me of a fit of Dyspepsia."

Then we have done some good in our day and generation, to one of the best men alive.

We can assure our friend, that if *we* have cured *him* of the dyspepsia, Wheeler has given another friend of ours a fit of the "mulligrubs" or some other doleful disease, as any one must confess who sees how he is provoked whenever he picks up, as he frequently does in our Office, the "Historical Sketches."

TENNESSEE.—It is stated, that every Whig paper in Tennessee has expressed a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the next Presidency. We think the same may be said of all the Whig papers in North Carolina.

VIRGINIA.—Some curiosity is expressed to know what has induced the return of Mr. Rives, U. S. Minister to France. Perhaps he came home to vote for the Whig candidates in Virginia, in consequence of the suggestion, that if the legion of office holders from that State would all go home and vote, they might turn the scale in favor of Summers. He arrived a day too late, we believe, and the others did not arrive at all, and so Summers is beaten.

Since the above was in type we find that it is the Minister's son and not himself, who has returned.

Virginia Election.—The vote for Governor shows a majority in 48 counties (so says the Baltimore Sun) of 4,480 for the Democratic ticket, being a gain of 5,774 as compared with the vote at the last Presidential election. It is now certain that the Senate and House will be largely Democratic.

The N. C. Democrat wishes to know *when* it was that we were misrepresented in that paper, and our denial and disproof refused a place in the Democrat. On examination, we find it was in June and July 1850. And, as the present Editor of that paper says he had no connection with it till the 8th of January last, of course it was not he, but his predecessor, who did us the kind of wrong which we so generally experience from the Locofoco papers. We are glad to state the fact, and shall be rejoiced to find that paper, if no other of its party in the State, "uniformly endeavor, (as it says,) to make it a vehicle of truth and not of falsehood."

FAYETTEVILLE & CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

The Board of Directors of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Co., at their meeting last Saturday, received a number of propositions for constructing that part of their road to be let on that day,—generally *at* and *near* estimates. The Board, being anxious that all the bidders should be accommodated *in part*, appointed a Committee to apportion the contracts to the several bidders. The Committee apportioned to Col. D. Gillis the 9th, 10th, and 11th miles from Fayetteville; and to Malcolm McColman the 12th and 13th. The remainder will be arranged in a few days. So that from Fayetteville to Puppy Creek, 15¼ miles, may be now considered as under contract,—and operations will commence in a few days.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Niagara brings Liverpool papers to the 29th ult.

The Cotton market was still animated, and prices had advanced from ⅛ to ¼d. Sales of the week 59,000 bales. Middling Uplands 4⅜d.

The engrossing topic throughout Europe is the approaching crisis in the affairs of France. The Assembly, despite the recent evidences of the unmistakable popularity of President Bonaparte, seem resolved to provoke him to a direct collision. Every step taken by either party is evidently watched with intense interest by the other countries of Europe.

Lieut. Pim had arrived at Berlin, on his way to Siberia, in search of Sir John Franklin.

CONDITION OF FRANCE.—All accounts from France represent that country as in danger of a terrible explosion, every body looking for it, and feeling that any morning may find a bloody revolution in full progress. It was imminent, says a Paris letter in the National Intelligencer, when the President's bill to restore universal suffrage was rejected. It was still more imminent when M. Thiers proposed to call for a military force for the protection of the National Assembly. In the first case, President Bonaparte was not backed by some of his Generals, or it would have come on then. In the second, it was expected that M. Thiers's proposition would have passed; and, anticipating that result, the Minister of War had ordered all the officers to disobey the call. Bonaparte was determined not to obey, and was prepared to resist. The battle would have been promptly commenced in the streets. The rejection dissipated the present danger. Many members of the Assembly, who had been calculated on to vote with M. Thiers, proved too timid at the moment of trial.

This movement is supposed to have been intended to provoke the President to some act for which he might have been impeached and arrested, a Dictator appointed, and the government revolutionized.

The same intelligent writer says, that the battle is soon to be fought, in bloody fields, upon the question, reduced to its simplest terms, *monarchy or republic*. The Paris Constitutionalist, the President's organ, uses the following plain language:—

"Go on! go on! ye knight errants of princesses, lost like the wife of Æneas, amid the confusion of falling and burning thrones! Conspire to your heart's content! Show every where amid the shades your pale and fear smitten faces. Trumpet forth the conspiracies of the Elysee in order to divert attention from your own! Nobody will be deceived as to your projects; and nobody fears them. If you are without pity for France—if you refuse, in spite of her prayers, to spare her another revolution—you shall have the credit due to your labors, and the shame of them shall be yours. Blinded by your passions, like the bull by the red flag, *you will rush head foremost, upon the point of the extended sword which is steadily and firmly awaiting you!*"

"On Monday last, a week ago to-day, we were within a hair's breadth of civil war. The parties which are struggling for power had thrown into the Assembly a proposition tending not so much to give the Chamber an army, as to create indecision and disorder among the troops, and to furnish an audacious general the means of suborning a regiment. If the Assembly had had the weakness simply to take this proposition into consideration, the leaders would have forced from it an act of accusation. The conspirators had their plot ready; armed with a vote more or less conclusive, they would have arrested the ministers, in open session; and if this commencement had turned out well, they would have undertaken to have seized the person of the President.

"But as may be supposed, the President and his friends are not disposed to stand by, and see themselves juggled away; the assailants would have been met with grape shot, and the battle have begun in the streets of Paris."

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—Total white members reported to the late Conference, 30,328. Last year 25,657. Increase 4,671. Total colored 10,375. Last year 10,030. Increase 345.

Nine Ministers were admitted at this Conference into the travelling connection. 10 preachers have been elected to Deacon's orders, and 3 to Elder's orders. There are 184 Sunday Schools within the bounds of the Conference, 202 Superintendents, 932 Teachers, and 6,414 Scholars.

Coleridge says—"We should be cautious how we indulge even in feelings of virtuous indignation. It is the handsome brother of anger and hatred.

Postscript.

SERIOUS FIRE IN RALEIGH.—On Sunday night a fire broke out in the wooden building next South of the Post Office, and was not arrested till it had burnt all of the square south and east, and north as far as and including Mr. Roulhac's store. The Post Office, Telegraph, and Mutual Fire Insurance offices are destroyed. Fifteen buildings, stores, shops and dwellings, were destroyed; goods and furniture generally saved. Loss about $80,000. Insured for about one-fourth of that amount. The principal sufferers are Mrs. Stuart, Richard Smith and Mr. Fentress.

Cotton.—On Thursday last 466 bales of cotton came into this place for market.—This is an unusually large quantity for this market. Our streets for several days past have exhibited considerable bustle and business.—*North Carolinian.*

Special Terms.—Judge Manly has been appointed by Gov. Reid, to hold the Special Term of the Superior Court, in this place, next week.

Judge Settle, to hold Cumberland Superior Court, on the second Monday in February next.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Fayetteville Prices Current.

DECEMBER 16, 1851.

	From	To
BACON—		
Hams,	$ 15	$ 17
Sides,	14	16
Shoulders,	13	15
Western,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¾	7¾
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7¼	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	17	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	16	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¼
Osnaburgs,	9¼	10
FEATHERS—	30	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	90	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	55	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	15
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	27	30
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack.)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 20	1 25
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	46	50
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2 25	2 50
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—Very little offering, but enough for the demand.

COTTON—Firm at present quotations; sales large.

FEATHERS.—Very much in demand, and for a good lot a larger price might be obtained.

FLOUR.—Present prices rather hard to get.

CORN.—Sales yesterday at 90 to 95, and in demand.

PORK.—There was an arrival on Saturday of one drove of about 400; held at 7¼. Very fine.

There were in market yesterday four loads of Fodder, handsomely baled, and sold at 1 12½. It was from Wayne. We are surprised that our farmers in the up country, especially on the Plank Road, do not bale up their surplus Hay and Fodder and bring here. They are worth from $1 to $1 25 per 100 lbs.

There was a large wagon load of Chickens, say some 300, in market, from Montgomery Co. Trade for the last week has been very good.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—Hams 12, Sides 11, Shoulders 10.—Corn 65. Meal 75 at wholesale. Lard 12½. Tallow 8. Soft Turpentine 2 10. Hard 1 10. Spirits 29. Tar 1 60 to 1 65. Timber—Sales of 12 rafts as follows, 1 at $10, 4 at $7½, 2 at $8, 3 at $7 to $7½, and 2 at $8½ to $9.

At Cheraw, cotton 6½ to 8. Sales of the week about 1200 bales.

At Charleston, Cotton 7½ to 8¼, very firm.

At Columbia, 5⅞ to 8¼—an advance of ½.

Total receipts of cotton 644,613 bales, against 600,204 last year. Increase 44,409.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 13—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for A A McKethan, E L Winslow, H Branson & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, C Banks, and others, chiefly *way freights*.

Dec 15—Steamer Rowan, with Odd Fellow in tow, and goods for Boner & Crist, T J Patrick, J Otterburg & Co, E Mitchell, J & T Waddill, A Hunt, Andrews & Hunt, M N Leary, James Iredell, E Fuller, W Draughon, Dr Smedes, Dr C E Johnson, B Rose & Son, H & E J Lilly, D Clark, S T Hawley & Son, Ray & Pearce, Lawrence & Troy, H Branson & Son, N Sikes, A A McKethan, R D McNeill, J M Waddill, J J & R Gilchrist, D McCall, Beaver Creek Co, R F Co, W H Lutterloh, Leete & Johnson, H A London, Williams, Haywood & Co, T S Lutterloh, J W Powers, C Benbow, E W Willkings.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 11—Schrs Aerial from Dighton, Mass., F Copeland, Julia, and Isabella Thompson from Charleston. 12—Schr E B Hackburn from Charleston. 13—Schr L Gray from Charleston.

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

FOR SALE.

ON Consignment,—
200 Bags White Corn,
16 Firkins prime Butter,
13 Boxes cheap Tobacco,
7 Barrels old Rye Whiskey.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48-*3t

North Carolina Kerseys.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a large lot of "Salem Kerseys," known to all of our Planters as the best goods for negroes that are offered in this market.—Those who have been waiting, had better come and get supplied, as they are going off rapidly.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48-tf

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. E. David, Mr. J. W. COX to Miss MARY ANN HENRY. Also, on the 30th ult., by James A. Liles, Esq., J. W. BIRMINGHAM to Miss MINERVA KING.

In Moore county, on the 25th ult., Mr. JOHN A. CAMERON, to Miss SARAH ELIZA BLUE.

In Richmond county, on the 4th inst., by Rev. E. David, CAREY BENNETT, Esq., of Anson, to Miss ELIZA ANN BOSTICK of Richmond.

In Moore county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. T. W. Postell, Mr. SAML D. STEWART to Miss MARTHA LAWHORN, eldest daughter of L. W. and Ann Lawhorn.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 3d inst., after a severe illness of one week, of Typhoid Pneumonia JOHN T. MASK, aged twenty years and six months.

In Monroe, N. C., on the 29th ult., DAVID HIRAM CUTHBERTSON, M. D., in the 24th year of his age.

At his residence in this county, on the 5th inst., Mr. JNO. C. DAVIS, aged about 52 years.

In Wake county, on the 30th ult., CHRISTOPHER BARBEE, Sr., in the 73d year of his age.

At his residence in Early Grove, Miss., on the 2d ult., MAXWELL WILSON, formerly of N. Carolina, aged 65 years.

Mrs. Hardin's School for Young Ladies,

AT ROSE HILL,

Near Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ THE next Session of this FAMILY SCHOOL, under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will commence on Friday, the 9th of January next. Preparations have been made for the reception of an additional number of pupils, but early notice is requested from those desiring places for their daughters or wards, the School being limited in number.

The present Session will close on the 20th instant.

W. H. HARDIN.

Dec. 13, 1851. 48-4w

Oxford Female College.

THIS Institution, located in Oxford, Granville Co., N. C., under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter; and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet, straw; in winter trimmed with deep blue silk velvet and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with Pink Ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms:—Per session of five months, payable one half in advance. Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take a partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in an English course at $10 for each study. Extra expenses: Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3. The same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle Work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be had by addressing the President.

By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y.

Dec. 10, 1851. 48-tlM

NOTICE.

A TEACHER wanted, to take charge of the Academy at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself, at this office.

J. A. MAULTSBY.

Whiteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 48-tf

For Christmas!

RAISINS, Prunes, Figs, Citron, Currants, Cocoanuts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Hazlenuts, Pecan Nuts, Cake Ornaments, Preserved Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Cocoa, Chocolate, Brandy Pine Apples, Cherries, Sardines, Salmon, Pickles and Preserves, Cheese and Crackers, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

For sale low, by

CHS BANKS, Green street.

Dec. 15, 1851. 48tf

FINE APPLE BRANDY.

15 BARRELS of fine Apple Brandy, the same sort we had last year.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 16, 1851. 48-4t

Factory Stock for Sale.

☞ THE Subscriber, as Administrator of the Estate of David Kime, dec'd, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 19th day of January next, at the Columbia Cotton Factory on Deep River, in Randolph County, *Twenty-One Shares*, of $100 each, of the Capital Stock of the Deep River Manufacturing Company. This Factory has been newly erected and put into operation with Machinery of the newest and most approved description. The Factory building is a large, substantial brick building; and the family houses, store house, &c., are in good style of buildings. The water power is perhaps not surpassed by any seat on Deep River. Rarely is an opportunity offered to capitalists to make a profitable investment of funds, as is now offered. The sale will be without reserve, and on a credit of six months. Bond and approved security will be required.

B. J. SELLERS, Adm'r.

Dec. 10, 1851. 48-*ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons against giving credit to any member of his family on his account without a written order from himself, and especially Wm. Smith, who has served his time with me as a Tailor, and has been discharged. I give him his time.

MICHAEL SMITH.

Lumberton, Dec. 12, 1851. 48-*3tpd

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

☞ The Subscriber offers for sale her PLANTATION, known as the "Shaw Place." This Plantation contains 100 acres, about one-third of which is cleared. It partly lies within the Town limits, on Cross Creek. A portion of it is well timbered. The River field contains productive meadows, and produces good Corn crops. There are several improvements on the place.

For further particulars, inquire of Major Arch'd McLean or James Banks.

ANN SHAW.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1851. 48tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1851.

Alexander and Daniel McGilvary, vs. John McGilvary and others.

Petition for probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McGilvary, Alexander Johnston and wife Jennett, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1851, and in the 76th year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 48-6w

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for Grading, Bridging, Planking and finishing the Anson Plank Road, from Wright's Folly to Rocky River, and also for supplying the necessary timbers and lumber for the same.

For particulars, apply to the President of the Company at Cheraw, S. C.

ALLAN MACFARLAN, President.

Nov. 27, 1851. 44-3w

WANT OF MONEY.

☞ Those who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please settle by the 1st of January, that I may be able to settle with those I owe. A. A. McKETHAN.

Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

New Firm.

☞ THE undersigned have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm and style of McLEAN & JONES, for the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter Business, as also for the distillation of Turpentine.

A. D. McLEAN.
N. G. JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Nov. 24, 1851. 43-tf

TURPENTINE LAND

FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

☞ THE undersigned, Founder and Machinist, has consented to act as Agent for the only actual PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL in the United States, made by Wm. McKinstry of Washington. These Mills are of Cast Iron, no brick being used in their erection. They can be taken down, removed 5 miles, and put in operation in 16 hours. Power of Engine 20 horse; will cut 15,000 feet Plank Road Lumber per 24 hours. These Mills have taken the premium at the Maryland State Fair over all others, and are considered the best in the world. I would be pleased to receive orders, either for the Engines with or without the Mill. Letter addressed to H. G. Hall will receive prompt attention.

I will put these Mills up any where within 10 miles of Fayetteville, if desirable.

H. G. HALL.

Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

HINSDALE'S
Compound Iceland Moss
COUGH CONFECTION.

THIS Preparation has proved itself to be of great efficacy in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and other pulmonic affections. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be given to young children with perfect success and safety. The medicinal ingredients of which this Confection is composed are purely vegetable, and are selected and compounded by the Proprietor with accuracy and care, and are, singly, of great benefit in pulmonary complaints.

For sale, with directions, by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

GLUE.

6 BARRELS for Distillers. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

18th Nov. 1851.

W. MAC INTYRE offers for sale—
15 bbls. clear MESS PORK.
3 bbls. No. 1 Lard.
5 kegs Butter, fine quality.

Liberty Point. 40tf

10,000 SPORTSMEN
WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality.—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,

Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

The Change has been made!

THE Subscribers having sold out their old Stock of Goods, have the pleasure now of saying to their friends, that they are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Groceries of all kinds,

All of which we will sell low for Cash, or exchange for any kind of Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

COMPETITION DEFIED!
Clothing! Clothing!

NOW receiving, direct from New York, a superb lot of CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable style and of the best materials, consisting of black and brown Frock and Dress Coats; Cloth Overcoats; Cassimere Pants, several varieties; fancy Grenadine Silk, Satin and Twilled Silk Vests. All of which will be sold lower than any concern of the kind in town, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Call and see. A further addition to the Stock is daily expected, and due notice will be given. One door East of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.

From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 9, 1851. 3tf

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

FRESH CRACKERS, &c.

15 BBLS. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
10 boxes Soda ditto.
12 ditto Wine, Picnic, Sugar and Boston Crackers. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,
Drapers, Tailors,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS,
110 *William street, New York,*

And until 1st Dec. next at Mr. Daniel Clark's old Stand, after which we may be found in the

NEW STORE, NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture, consisting in part of

Cloth Cloaks, all qualities.
Black and colored Cloth Surtout and Sack Overcoats, every grade.
Labrador and Lamb's-wool Beaver ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto, made reversible, to wear either side out.
Beaver-cloth, Petersham and Kersey Overcoats, every style.
Dress and Frock Coats, of French cloth, superior quality, equal to custom work.
Sack Coats of all kinds and qualities.
Pants of fine French Doeskin.
Ditto of fancy Cassimere, in variety.
Ditto of Sattinets, Kerseys, &c.
Vests, of Satin, plain and fancy Silks, Silk Velvets, Wool Velvets, Cashmere, Cassimere, Valencia, Marseilles, &c.
Vests, of white and figured Silks, for weddings and parties, in variety.

—ALSO—

Shirts, plain and embroidered; Collars; Under-Shirts; Drawers; Cravats, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of medium and cheap CLOTHING.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at ☞ NEW YORK PRICES. ☜

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent.*

Nov. 17, 1851. 40-3m

ROBESON COUNTY.
ATTENTION!!

THE undersigned respectfully gives notice to the citizens of this vicinity, that he has opened an Establishment at Mr. Norment's late Stand, where he will keep a regular assortment of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Such as Calicoes, Homespuns, Sattinetts, Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, (latest fashions,) Ready-made CLOTHING of all sorts and sizes. Fancy and Worsted Goods; together with a full Stock of

GROCERIES, viz:

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

L. BRANDT.

Next door to Dr. McQueen's Office.

Lumberton, Nov. 15, 1851. 40-1m

☞ P. S. Cash paid for Corn, Wool, Tallow and Beeswax.

BURNING FLUID,

PRICE 75 cents per gallon. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

Page's Circular-Saw Steam Mills.

THE undersigned is the authorized Agent for the above valuable Mills, and will be glad to receive orders for "Circular-Saw Mills", to be propelled either by Steam, Water or Horse power. These Mills have been used on the Plank Roads in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and are always approved. They are used and preferred by the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and I have the word of some of the very experienced Directors of that Company to say they perform admirable. They are cheaper than any other Mill, will perform better, and saw more lumber.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 15, 1851. 39-3m

Distillers of Turpentine.

I HAVE reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be extra sized. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.

A. MORGAN.

Wilmington, Nov. 10, 1851. 39-2m

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—

75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

TOBACCO.

PRIME North Carolina and Virginia Chewing Tobacco, by the Box and retail.

J. & T. WADDILL.

October 25, 1851. 34-tf

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie Street,

Has always on hand a supply of

Bacon, Tobacco, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Cotton Yarn, Sheetings, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

—ALSO—

A large stock of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, embracing Western and N. C. Whiskey; French, Apple and Peach Brandy; Jamaica and N. E. Rum; Holland Gin; Wines of different kinds.

All of which have been purchased low for Cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 1, 1851. 36-3m

OSNABURGS, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, for sale by

LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

NEW MUSIC.

THE Palo Alto Waltz, by L. H. Whitaker of Fayetteville; the Mary Polka, by do. Both new pieces. For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Hotchkiss Water Wheels

CAN be furnished by the undersigned. Old Mills can save $10 to $15, and new Mills $30 to $40, by procuring these Wheels of me. Casting for the latest improvements in saw mills constantly on hand. Steam mills repaired throughout. Grates for burning saw dust, sash weights, corn shellers, Blacksmith irons, mill spindles, gearing, backs for chimneys, fronts for fire-places, and castings of every description, made to order.

He has just returned from the Great Exhibition, and is prepared to furnish machinery of the latest improvement. A few patterns for fancy railing fences for yards and cemeteries expected daily. Horse Powers for threshing grain, sawing wood, and grinding corn, made to order. A four-horse Power, with grist mill to grind 40 to 50 bushels of corn per day, for $550. He is also making preparation to manufacture Page's celebrated Saw Mills for sawing lumber,—will saw 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

A specimen of fancy Casting can be seen at the Observer Office.

H. G. HALL.

Nov. 19, 1851. 41-3m

MERCER POTATOES.

25 BARRELS now landing.
5 hhds. Molasses do.

For sale by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Nov. 24. 42-tf

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

ONE THOUSAND RAFTS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and money, will find it to their interest to send their produce to the care of R. Shaw, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

RODERICK SHAW.

Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1851. 35-3m

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

Second Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Bonnets, &c., for 1851.

STARR & WILLIAMS beg leave to announce to their customers, and all those visiting this place to buy Goods either at wholesale or retail, that they are now receiving their second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual time for good paper.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to our new stock of Goods, as we feel assured that we can offer inducements unsurpassed by any wholesale house in this town.

S. & W.

Oct. 31, 1851. 36tf

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets,
Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz: **Marble Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,** (for floors,) **Marble Letters, &c.,** at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with Slabs, Blocks, &c. to order.

☞ All orders by mail punctually attended to. 26-4m

WRITING PAPER.

400 REAMS assorted French, English and American Cap, Letter, Bath Post, Folio Post, and Note Papers—a well selected stock, embracing a great variety of quality and price. Also, Bristol Boards, Perforated Ditto, Tissue and Drawing Paper, and Stationary of all kinds. Just receiving.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 29, 1851.

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina, and Blum's Farmers' and Planters' ALMANACS, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE & SON.

KERSEYS, Sattinets, and Blankets, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

E. C. HALL,

OF ROME,

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness.

By E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope.
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

HAIR FOR PLASTERING,

FOR sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.

Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞ A lot of Babbet Metal for sale. Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT **Fayetteville, N. C.**

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT / O. S. BALDWIN — Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, / A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

SADDLES and Bridles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

CANDLES.—"Patent, Pearl, and Fayetteville Mould," for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

CUT TACKS and American Rivets, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned expect to open in a day or two, a handsome STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the present season, all of which were selected personally with care, and will be offered to country Merchants at a small advance.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

November 24, 1851. 42-4w

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

Nov. 18, 1851. 41-7t

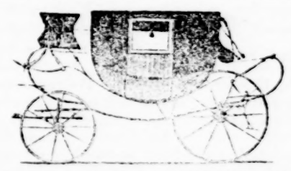
BOOT-MAKERS,

WHO want a superior article of Oak Tan SOLE LEATHER, with French and American CALF SKINS, can be supplied at our Store.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 20, 1851. 41tf

FOLIOS, Travelling and Packing Trunks, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having recently increased his business, he has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

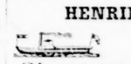
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

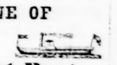
☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 22, 1-51.

HENRIETTA LINE OF





Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

Fall & Winter for 1851!!

Fashionable Merchant Tailoring
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Wilmington, N. C.,

ARE opening direct from their Manufactory, and from newest importations, a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

comprising every variety of Business and Dress Coats.—Pants beautifully cut, newest style and best workmanship.—Vests, a numberless variety of patterns, finest and medium qualities. Also, every style of Under Garment worn by Gentlemen, of the best qualities and most approved cut;—and we would call particular attention to our *Patent Yoke Seam* Shirt, the best fitting garment worn; and also the new and beautiful style of Drawers, sold only by ourselves.

IN THE DRESS GOODS LINE, we are prepared to show up a most splendid assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Night Caps, &c. &c., in all a complete variety, latest style.

OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARMENT is conducted by Cutters of eminent skill, and all our work got up in the best style possible. Great attention paid to the newest and most approved fashions, as we put ourselves in possession of the monthly Reports, direct from Paris and New York.

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington will find it quite to their advantage to call and examine our Stock.

Terms Cash, and all Goods sold at fair prices.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market st.,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 22, 1851. 24-1Jy pd

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1. 7tf

Carriages and Buggies.

THIRTY-EIGHT Carriages and Buggies now finished, and on hand—eighteen of which are Buggies. All at low prices, according to finish. A. A. McKETHAN.

Sept. 18, 1851. 26-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of a very general selection of

Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Iron, Steel and Nails, and Staple Dry Goods,

With a large Stock of

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &c.

Persons visiting this market to purchase at Wholesale or Retail, would do well to give us a call. J. & T. WADDILL,
Hay street.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

FOR THE FARMERS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Ploughs and Plough fixtures of different patterns, &c. &c. For sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

BAGGING AND ROPE.

OUR COTTON BAGGING AND ROPE have arrived. Our friends can send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 18, 1851. 14tf

WHOLE, half and quarter Bbls. and whole and half Kits Mackerel; also, half bbls. Shad, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

36tf

RYE WHISKEY.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's Old Rectified RYE WHISKEY, just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

New Firm & New Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned having formed a Copartnership to carry on the

Livery Stable Business,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the Public generally, that they can be accommodated on reasonable terms with

Horses, Buggies & other Vehicles,

at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscribers, as they are well prepared to carry on the Business, having refitted and renewed the Establishment, with the addition of some fine Horses and new Vehicles, and are satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who may wish to hire.

And therefore call on them to give us a trial.

J. W. POWERS.
ROBERT REGISTER.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23y

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

TEA.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a supply of

Green and Black Teas,

Of very superior quality, consisting of

Very fine "Hyson."
Do do "Imperial."
Do do "Young Hyson."
Do do "Oolong."

These Teas were selected by a good judge, and are recommended as "first rate."

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 14, 1851. 31tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

Fire Insurance

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company, of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, and the management of the undersigned is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or any part of the State, on proper application and description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in existence about 30 years. Its capital is $3,000,000, and it has paid The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its President, and he still holds that office; and some of the first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times stood in the highest character for the promptness of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE.

March 10, 1851.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Sole and Upper, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

Will be Received by the first Steamer from Rivers,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by E. C. HALL.

Oct. 18, 1851.

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HARDWARE, by E. C. HALL.

Oct. 18, 1851.

IN STORE.

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Scrapers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Corn Shelling Wheels. E. C. HALL.

Oct. 18, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rose & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROSE,
GILBERT W. ROSE,
JOHN C. McNEILL.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at the Plank Road Stand in Lumberton, under the name of McNEILL & McKAY, where Goods by wholesale or retail by the piece or description can be bought on the most accommodating terms.

JOHN A. ROSE,
GILBERT W. ROSE.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale his Turpentine and Farming Plantation, containing about 600 Acres, situated 6 miles from Fayetteville, on the Goldsboro' road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, kitchen, &c., and a store where a large Turpentine business is done, and increasing; also a rare chance for turpentine getting, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing for a Farming location, can apply on the premises to

J. W. MURPHY,
P. TAYLOR, Jr.

July 26th, 1851.

NEW GOODS AND NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will for sale, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms for Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods before the late rise, he flatters himself that he can sell as low as any one; and will be glad to see his friends and the public generally at his new Store, where he has removed to, in the United Brick Building, one door above Mr. Hall's Foundry, where he will be pleased to see them, and hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to receive a share of public patronage.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Sept. 27, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he will still be found at his old stand, at the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the best Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and refreshments usually found in this country. He hopes by strict attention to business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and convenience of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SPIVEY.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851.

NOTICE.

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on the waters of Crains creek in the county of Cumberland county, joining the lands of McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 100 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for cultivation; the timber of any kind; it is one of the best tracts in the county for stock of all kinds, perhaps for the size in the State; it is well watered with a fine spring of water on it, and is within 3 miles of the Plank Road running from Fayetteville to Lumberton. In addition to the above, logs can be rafted down the creek to the Cape Fear river.

Any person wishing to purchase the above property will call upon Angus Johnson, who resides on it, or address them the land; or address R. McNEILL, Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared, but there are improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McNEILL.

Sept. 20, 1851.

$50 Reward.

☞ The above reward will be paid on the delivery to me, or $30 for the delivery in any Jail so that I get him, of a negro man named JIM, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Lean, on Jumping Run, Cumberland county. I bought him about two years ago from Mrs. Lean, which time he has been runaway. I have reason to believe he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised, near the Little Rock Fact